

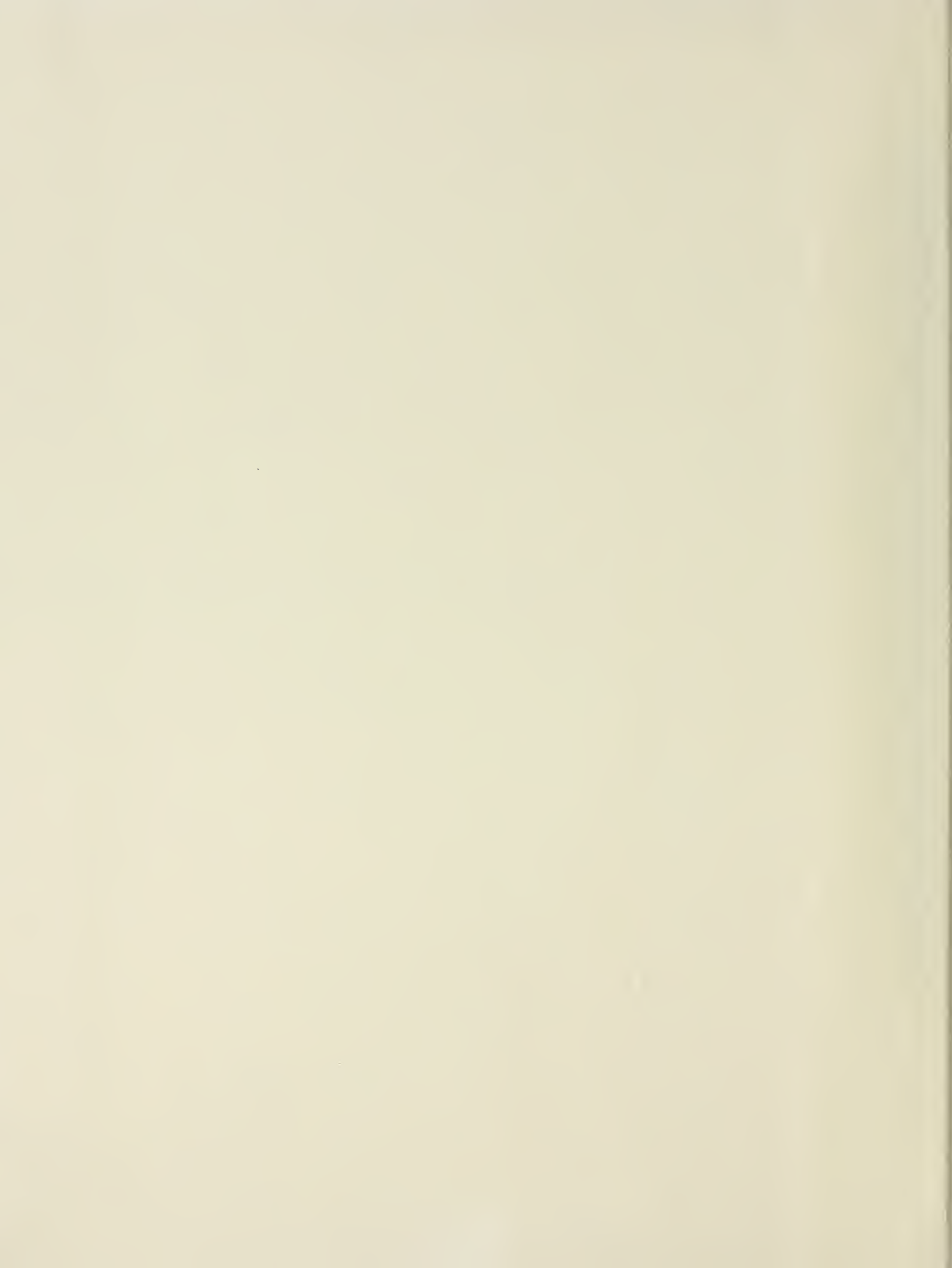
1990

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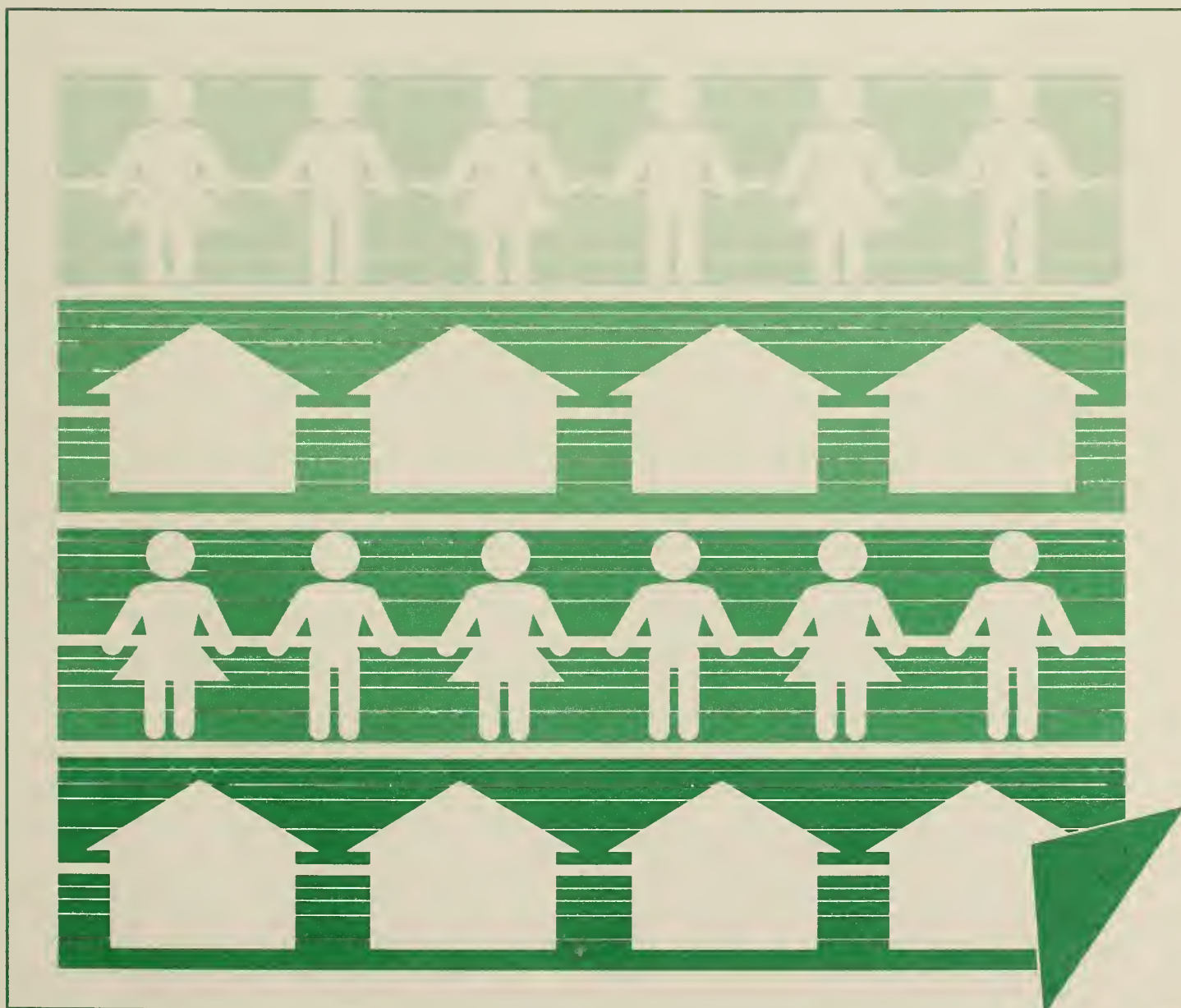


CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-151

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Florence, AL MSA**

Issued April 1993



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John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	34
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	35
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	41
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	16	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	47
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	53
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	22	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	59
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	62
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	30		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	86
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	71	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	89
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	92
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	95
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	98
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	99
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	*	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	101

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Esquimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title

Headnote

Column head

Spanner

Heading

Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on concepts and definitions from the 1990 Census of the United States, Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Stubhead

The State
Union and Island

Stub

Sidehead

State of Alaska

Unemployed persons 16 years and over
Total unemployed persons
Unemployed persons 16 years and over
Total unemployed persons
Total unemployed persons
Total unemployed persons
Total unemployed persons
Total unemployed persons
Total unemployed persons
Total unemployed persons
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA		
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
		95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA		Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
COLBERT COUNTY, AL ¹	
LAUDERDALE COUNTY, AL ¹	

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
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COLBERT COUNTY, AL¹

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, AL¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Louderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Colbert County				
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3 274.0	1 539.9	17.0	1 734.1	60.9	4.6	2.2	6.4	4.6	131.0
Square miles	1 264.1	594.6	6.6	669.5	23.5	1.8	.9	2.5	1.8	50.6
AGE										
All persons	131 327	51 666	10 380	79 661	36 426	4 037	2 192	2 707	1 468	12 268
Under 5 years	8 502	3 406	754	5 096	2 400	283	167	233	72	853
5 to 9 years	8 777	3 449	655	5 328	2 354	238	134	204	80	856
10 to 14 years	8 899	3 581	666	5 318	2 174	223	127	211	105	845
15 to 19 years	9 665	3 590	673	6 075	2 754	253	133	203	86	862
20 to 24 years	9 779	3 471	735	6 308	3 457	326	182	169	62	801
25 to 34 years	19 857	7 784	1 488	12 073	5 333	612	353	369	159	2 029
35 to 44 years	18 649	7 325	1 256	11 324	4 787	480	260	284	237	1 996
45 to 54 years	14 955	6 073	1 053	8 882	3 605	397	203	256	202	1 499
55 to 64 years	13 282	5 399	1 078	7 883	3 523	405	170	278	225	1 260
65 to 74 years	11 322	4 656	1 204	6 666	3 394	518	244	293	150	877
75 to 84 years	6 017	2 327	674	3 690	2 013	262	158	174	80	321
85 years and over	1 623	605	144	1 018	632	40	61	33	10	69
3 and 4 years	3 484	1 420	320	2 064	990	116	71	97	37	330
16 years and over	103 372	40 555	8 179	62 817	29 062	3 244	1 738	2 020	1 198	9 564
18 years and over	99 698	39 118	7 924	60 580	28 169	3 172	1 688	1 929	1 156	9 203
21 years and over	93 306	36 910	7 489	56 396	25 923	2 985	1 592	1 823	1 108	8 684
60 years and over	25 499	10 249	2 589	15 250	7 812	1 035	535	649	371	1 878
62 years and over	22 970	9 232	2 385	13 738	7 145	966	507	597	316	1 638
Median	35.1	35.7	36.6	34.7	34.5	36.5	35.0	34.0	42.2	34.4
Female	68 551	26 865	5 587	41 686	19 758	2 163	1 185	1 504	748	6 278
Under 5 years	4 117	1 671	387	2 446	1 151	132	85	135	36	388
5 to 9 years	4 264	1 649	336	2 615	1 151	116	70	107	44	428
10 to 14 years	4 321	1 719	321	2 602	1 090	105	69	98	49	418
15 to 19 years	4 850	1 732	321	3 118	1 483	118	67	94	44	426
20 to 24 years	4 867	1 702	372	3 165	1 782	170	83	99	23	392
25 to 34 years	10 275	4 030	770	6 245	2 814	310	181	197	84	1 058
35 to 44 years	9 564	3 782	640	5 782	2 476	256	117	150	119	1 032
45 to 54 years	7 770	3 190	596	4 580	1 970	228	110	151	109	770
55 to 64 years	7 042	2 832	590	4 210	1 992	222	96	155	117	643
65 to 74 years	6 477	2 669	729	3 808	2 004	316	159	178	76	484
75 to 84 years	3 850	1 469	427	2 381	1 369	162	105	118	42	191
85 years and over	1 154	420	98	734	476	28	43	22	5	48
3 and 4 years	1 639	687	167	952	452	56	38	57	17	139
16 years and over	54 978	21 516	4 492	33 462	16 136	1 789	950	1 153	610	4 966
18 years and over	53 178	20 813	4 379	32 365	15 687	1 763	925	1 049	592	4 783
21 years and over	49 880	19 717	4 147	30 163	14 440	1 663	875	1 049	568	4 537
60 years and over	15 007	5 988	1 583	9 019	4 881	636	348	405	194	1 029
62 years and over	13 636	5 436	1 458	8 200	4 485	596	333	369	160	914
Median	36.6	37.3	39.4	36.1	36.5	40.2	38.1	35.9	42.6	35.3
Male	62 776	24 801	4 793	37 975	16 668	1 874	1 007	1 203	720	5 990
Median age	33.6	34.0	34.1	33.3	32.4	33.4	33.1	32.2	41.1	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	131 327	51 666	10 380	79 661	36 426	4 037	2 192	2 707	1 468	12 268
In households	129 513	51 379	10 367	78 134	35 053	4 029	2 187	2 707	1 468	12 268
Householder	51 001	20 096	4 326	30 905	14 910	1 745	944	1 073	574	4 720
Family householder	38 140	15 174	2 966	22 966	9 960	1 188	597	701	487	3 680
Nonfamily householder	12 861	4 922	1 360	7 939	4 950	557	347	372	87	1 040
Living alone	11 827	4 592	1 267	7 235	4 415	515	317	351	87	951
Spouse	31 554	12 410	2 199	19 144	7 668	930	443	388	445	3 114
Child	39 979	15 861	3 039	24 118	10 269	1 110	601	919	416	3 856
Other relatives	4 956	2 273	595	2 683	1 337	163	130	273	29	412
Nonrelatives	2 023	739	208	1 284	869	81	69	54	4	166
Institutionalized persons	872	239	5	633	506	-	5	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	942	48	8	894	867	8	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	2.54	2.56	2.40	2.53	2.35	2.31	2.32	2.52	2.56	2.60
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.97	3.00	2.94	2.85	2.97	3.25	2.83	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	18 962	7 588	2 022	11 374	6 039	820	463	500	240	1 267
In households	18 224	7 396	2 022	10 828	5 602	820	463	500	240	1 267
Householder	12 851	5 224	1 477	7 627	4 058	598	336	386	158	840
Nonfamily householder	5 820	2 335	725	3 485	2 036	293	177	210	46	305
Living alone	5 705	2 291	709	3 414	1 993	287	171	206	46	299
Spouse	4 290	1 698	436	2 592	1 243	192	104	64	76	339
Other relatives	949	411	84	538	261	25	14	39	6	76
Nonrelatives	134	63	25	71	40	5	9	11	-	12
Institutionalized persons	735	192	-	543	436	-	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	38 140	15 174	2 966	22 966	9 960	1 188	597	701	487	3 680
With own children under 18 years	16 925	6 651	1 202	10 274	4 327	464	234	329	178	1 715
Number of own children under 18 years	28 962	11 326	2 125	17 636	7 571	778	433	624	293	2 868
Married-couple families	31 554	12 410	2 199	19 144	7 668	930	443	388	445	3 114
With own children under 18 years	13 654	5 304	819	8 350	3 107	327	166	173	156	1 410
Number of own children under 18 years	23 473	9 071	1 421	14 402	5 427	543	322	300	259	2 375
Female householder, no husband present	5 389	2 276	644	3 113	1 977	224	122	272	26	472
With own children under 18 years	2 811	1 181	344	1 630	1 089	128	55	147	14	270
Number of own children under 18 years	4 823	2 010	644	2 813	1 964	220	94	307	23	437
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	49 300	19 404	3 762	29 896	13 132	1 483	803	895	592	4 670
Never married	11 439	4 257	912	7 182	3 640	333	195	281	105	985
Now married, except separated	32 455	12 814	2 295	19 641	7 948	968	465	423	446	3 199
Separated	482	231	54	251	128	14	8	26	6	48
Widowed	1 274	529	154	745	389	43	30	66	16	73
Divorced	3 650	1 573	347	2 077	1 027	125	105	99	19	365
Females 15 years and over	55 849	21 826	4 543	34 023	16 366	1 810	961	1 164	619	5 044
Never married	9 628	3 381	731	6 247	3 624	241	154	267	73	775
Now married, except separated	32 461	12 794	2 294	19 667	7 935	967	462	423	449	3 196
Separated	726	303	99	423	269	29	18	47	5	52
Widowed	8 017	3 300	916	4 717	2 728	340	215	298	63	482
Divorced	5 017	2 048	503	2 969	1 810	233	112	129	29	539

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Calbert County					Remainder of Calbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	4.6	2.2	6.1	3.8	.3	—	—	.3	.8	23.6
Square miles	1.8	.9	2.4	1.5	.1	—	—	.1	.3	9.1
AGE										
All persons	4 037	2 192	2 707	1 444	—	—	—	—	24	4 851
Under 5 years	283	167	233	71	—	—	—	—	1	256
5 to 9 years	238	134	204	79	—	—	—	—	1	315
10 to 14 years	223	127	211	105	—	—	—	—	—	301
15 to 19 years	253	133	203	84	—	—	—	—	2	292
20 to 24 years	326	182	169	58	—	—	—	—	4	300
25 to 34 years	612	353	369	154	—	—	—	—	5	657
35 to 44 years	480	260	284	232	—	—	—	—	5	684
45 to 54 years	397	203	256	197	—	—	—	—	5	595
55 to 64 years	405	170	278	225	—	—	—	—	—	525
65 to 74 years	518	244	293	149	—	—	—	—	1	511
75 to 84 years	262	158	174	80	—	—	—	—	—	295
85 years and over	40	61	33	10	—	—	—	—	—	120
3 and 4 years	116	71	97	36	—	—	—	—	1	109
16 years and over	3 244	1 738	2 020	1 177	—	—	—	—	21	3 922
18 years and over	3 172	1 688	1 929	1 135	—	—	—	—	21	3 812
21 years and over	2 985	1 592	1 823	1 089	—	—	—	—	19	3 610
60 years and over	1 035	535	649	370	—	—	—	—	1	1 176
62 years and over	966	507	597	315	—	—	—	—	1	1 089
Median	36.5	35.0	34.0	42.3	—	—	—	—	33.5	39.7
Female	2 163	1 185	1 504	735	—	—	—	—	13	2 575
Under 5 years	132	85	135	35	—	—	—	—	1	116
5 to 9 years	116	70	107	43	—	—	—	—	1	143
10 to 14 years	105	69	98	49	—	—	—	—	—	150
15 to 19 years	118	67	94	42	—	—	—	—	2	133
20 to 24 years	170	83	99	20	—	—	—	—	3	139
25 to 34 years	310	181	197	82	—	—	—	—	2	336
35 to 44 years	256	117	150	117	—	—	—	—	2	348
45 to 54 years	228	110	151	107	—	—	—	—	2	314
55 to 64 years	222	96	155	117	—	—	—	—	—	274
65 to 74 years	316	159	178	76	—	—	—	—	—	313
75 to 84 years	162	105	118	42	—	—	—	—	—	207
85 years and over	28	43	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	102
3 and 4 years	56	38	57	16	—	—	—	—	1	53
16 years and over	1 789	950	1 153	600	—	—	—	—	10	2 139
18 years and over	1 763	925	1 109	582	—	—	—	—	10	2 094
21 years and over	1 663	875	1 049	560	—	—	—	—	8	1 993
60 years and over	636	348	405	194	—	—	—	—	—	765
62 years and over	596	333	369	160	—	—	—	—	—	714
Median	40.2	38.1	35.9	42.8	—	—	—	—	24.5	43.3
Male	1 874	1 007	1 203	709	—	—	—	—	11	2 276
Median age	33.4	33.1	32.2	41.2	—	—	—	—	40.5	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 037	2 192	2 707	1 444	—	—	—	—	24	4 851
In households	4 029	2 187	2 707	1 444	—	—	—	—	24	4 719
Householder	1 745	944	1 073	564	—	—	—	—	10	1 984
Family householder	1 188	597	701	480	—	—	—	—	7	1 402
Nonfamily householder	557	347	372	84	—	—	—	—	3	582
Living alone	515	317	351	84	—	—	—	—	3	555
Spouse	930	443	388	438	—	—	—	—	7	1 167
Child	1 110	601	919	409	—	—	—	—	7	1 344
Other relatives	163	130	273	29	—	—	—	—	—	151
Nonrelatives	81	69	54	4	—	—	—	—	—	73
Institutionalized persons	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
Other persons in group quarters	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.31	2.32	2.52	2.56	—	—	—	—	2.40	2.38
Persons per family	2.85	2.97	3.25	2.83	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	820	463	500	239	—	—	—	—	1	926
In households	820	463	500	239	—	—	—	—	1	833
Householder	598	336	386	157	—	—	—	—	1	626
Nonfamily householder	293	177	210	45	—	—	—	—	1	342
Living alone	287	171	206	45	—	—	—	—	1	339
Spouse	192	104	64	76	—	—	—	—	—	161
Other relatives	25	14	39	6	—	—	—	—	—	43
Nonrelatives	5	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 188	597	701	480	—	—	—	—	7	1 402
With own children under 18 years	464	234	329	175	—	—	—	—	3	584
Number of own children under 18 years	778	433	624	290	—	—	—	—	3	961
Married-couple families	930	443	388	438	—	—	—	—	7	1 167
With own children under 18 years	327	166	173	153	—	—	—	—	3	481
Number of own children under 18 years	543	322	300	256	—	—	—	—	3	799
Female householder, no husband present	224	122	272	26	—	—	—	—	—	188
With own children under 18 years	128	55	147	14	—	—	—	—	—	88
Number of own children under 18 years	220	94	307	23	—	—	—	—	—	146
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 483	803	895	581	—	—	—	—	11	1 813
Never married	333	195	281	103	—	—	—	—	2	367
Now married, except separated	968	465	423	439	—	—	—	—	7	1 198
Separated	14	8	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	19
Widowed	43	30	66	15	—	—	—	—	1	68
Divorced	125	105	99	18	—	—	—	—	1	161
Females 15 years and over	1 810	961	1 164	608	—	—	—	—	11	2 166
Never married	241	154	267	69	—	—	—	—	4	265
Now married, except separated	967	462	423	442	—	—	—	—	7	1 199
Separated	29	18	47	5	—	—	—	—	—	29
Widowed	340	215	298	63	—	—	—	—	—	481
Divorced	233	112	129	29	—	—	—	—	—	192

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Lauderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7.9	130.8	334.6	394.3	630.7	4.6	3.3	2.2	8.5	9.9
Square miles	3.1	50.5	129.2	152.3	243.5	1.8	1.3	.8	3.3	3.8
AGE										
All persons	4 100	12 268	8 059	7 718	4 266	1 025	1 824	2 197	4 285	6 145
Under 5 years	261	853	600	462	219	69	100	220	280	300
5 to 9 years	251	856	594	527	250	72	77	201	299	313
10 to 14 years	288	845	606	560	315	73	57	170	300	311
15 to 19 years	270	862	555	599	337	77	74	187	302	369
20 to 24 years	242	801	611	516	262	118	165	172	286	468
25 to 34 years	513	2 029	1 321	1 198	573	188	219	298	698	777
35 to 44 years	532	1 996	1 091	1 161	600	120	201	200	534	805
45 to 54 years	432	1 499	911	1 034	544	67	113	189	508	768
55 to 64 years	436	1 260	821	765	514	67	181	196	491	719
65 to 74 years	479	877	586	588	410	87	284	202	395	713
75 to 84 years	296	321	303	248	190	74	264	125	169	427
85 years and over	100	69	60	60	52	13	89	37	23	175
3 and 4 years	106	330	261	199	94	36	34	99	108	139
16 years and over	3 257	9 564	6 158	6 047	3 407	792	1 582	1 578	3 334	5 157
18 years and over	3 150	9 203	5 931	5 805	3 272	766	1 550	1 505	3 220	5 025
21 years and over	2 983	8 684	5 578	5 465	3 082	709	1 478	1 381	3 050	4 750
60 years and over	1 082	1 878	1 340	1 274	909	203	725	480	827	1 698
62 years and over	1 002	1 638	1 207	1 107	803	194	692	436	726	1 542
Median	38.7	34.4	33.1	35.0	38.2	30.7	46.9	29.8	34.7	41.8
Female	2 249	6 278	4 112	3 867	2 184	530	1 109	1 267	2 254	3 348
Under 5 years	139	388	291	243	106	33	51	113	138	156
5 to 9 years	106	428	266	249	120	38	38	95	129	139
10 to 14 years	139	418	276	259	156	35	19	86	148	150
15 to 19 years	156	426	257	280	157	37	41	94	160	193
20 to 24 years	129	392	306	244	117	52	93	99	149	230
25 to 34 years	274	1 058	696	589	305	90	108	185	360	411
35 to 44 years	278	1 032	577	590	315	55	94	110	268	424
45 to 54 years	243	770	470	521	274	33	67	125	293	406
55 to 64 years	244	643	430	378	273	40	121	129	264	396
65 to 74 years	289	484	317	322	215	59	195	121	226	415
75 to 84 years	184	191	184	155	121	48	212	83	103	289
85 years and over	68	48	42	37	25	10	70	27	16	139
3 and 4 years	50	139	125	100	52	14	16	49	56	70
16 years and over	1 843	4 966	3 235	3 061	1 770	413	995	957	1 804	2 870
18 years and over	1 777	4 783	3 124	2 946	1 700	403	978	921	1 741	2 808
21 years and over	1 685	4 537	2 951	2 779	1 617	372	940	858	1 653	2 662
60 years and over	653	1 029	758	708	492	136	536	316	479	1 056
62 years and over	612	914	684	619	435	130	515	285	417	975
Median	40.8	35.3	34.4	36.1	39.7	32.5	58.6	32.8	36.3	44.1
Male	1 851	5 990	3 947	3 851	2 082	495	715	930	2 031	2 797
Median age	36.6	33.7	31.6	33.8	36.7	27.8	36.1	25.1	33.2	38.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 100	12 268	8 059	7 718	4 266	1 025	1 824	2 197	4 285	6 145
In households	3 998	12 268	8 059	7 678	4 266	968	1 824	2 197	4 285	5 901
Householder	1 635	4 720	2 928	2 859	1 634	413	1 046	880	1 635	2 618
Family householder	1 157	3 680	2 369	2 312	1 281	242	419	555	1 277	1 785
Nonfamily householder	478	1 040	559	547	353	171	627	325	358	833
Living alone	453	951	520	514	329	155	591	297	325	726
Spouse	844	3 114	1 959	2 030	1 090	156	305	187	1 021	1 528
Child	1 218	3 856	2 646	2 440	1 311	298	338	861	1 383	1 471
Other relatives	246	412	423	263	183	68	76	203	173	141
Nonrelatives	55	166	103	86	48	33	59	66	73	143
Institutionalized persons	102	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	244
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	40	—	16	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.45	2.60	2.75	2.69	2.61	2.34	1.74	2.50	2.62	2.25
Persons per family	2.99	3.01	3.12	3.05	3.02	3.16	2.72	3.25	3.02	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	875	1 267	949	896	652	174	637	364	587	1 315
In households	776	1 267	949	896	652	174	637	364	587	1 082
Householder	546	840	673	611	450	129	529	290	412	760
Nonfamily householder	250	305	278	248	186	72	396	163	170	349
Living alone	245	299	273	245	180	68	390	153	163	346
Spouse	171	339	217	223	151	25	85	44	141	281
Other relatives	51	76	55	57	45	14	18	20	30	38
Nonrelatives	8	12	4	5	6	6	5	10	4	3
Institutionalized persons	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 157	3 680	2 369	2 312	1 281	242	419	555	1 277	1 785
With own children under 18 years	480	1 715	1 074	1 053	540	111	145	268	544	645
Number of own children under 18 years	825	2 868	1 870	1 787	887	216	246	559	966	1 072
Married-couple families	844	3 114	1 959	2 030	1 090	156	305	187	1 021	1 528
With own children under 18 years	327	1 410	863	935	466	74	101	51	418	526
Number of own children under 18 years	578	2 375	1 509	1 611	775	141	173	88	756	888
Female householder, no husband present	268	472	340	206	158	72	101	345	216	220
With own children under 18 years	140	270	180	93	66	32	39	207	107	103
Number of own children under 18 years	231	437	312	142	98	68	66	452	185	161
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 435	4 670	2 980	3 053	1 680	387	589	633	1 567	2 318
Never married	340	985	648	639	364	137	161	295	336	516
Now married, except separated	889	3 199	2 014	2 091	1 121	171	319	200	1 053	1 575
Separated	18	48	35	34	23	10	3	25	15	11
Widowed	66	73	71	46	50	18	32	44	32	70
Divorced	122	365	212	243	122	51	74	69	131	146
Females 15 years and over	1 865	5 044	3 279	3 116	1 802	424	1 001	973	1 839	2 903
Never married	363	775	536	426	281	95	173	371	281	471
Now married, except separated	877	3 196	2 018	2 085	1 118	161	328	202	1 072	1 574
Separated	31	52	49	20	21	21	21	54	27	22
Widowed	398	482	421	344	258	95	347	226	260	572
Divorced	196	539	255	241	122	52	132	120	199	264

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	27.2	252.2	177.6	3.1	3.3	1.8	5.6	.4	2.0	3.5
Square miles	10.5	97.4	68.6	1.2	1.3	.7	2.2	.1	.8	1.4
AGE										
All persons	7 420	3 520	9 503	1 023	1 824	2 197	2 713	1 054	3 386	2 324
Under 5 years	454	212	617	69	100	220	171	21	278	212
5 to 9 years	568	236	653	72	77	201	119	7	212	208
10 to 14 years	560	245	739	73	57	170	140	3	160	153
15 to 19 years	522	260	768	76	74	187	136	394	249	157
20 to 24 years	471	236	608	117	165	172	275	525	513	164
25 to 34 years	1 139	545	1 383	188	219	298	408	59	591	359
35 to 44 years	1 302	505	1 680	120	201	200	322	12	391	258
45 to 54 years	870	449	1 199	67	113	189	251	11	233	186
55 to 64 years	798	358	978	67	181	196	181	8	238	228
65 to 74 years	505	303	592	87	284	202	296	8	272	232
75 to 84 years	194	132	239	74	264	125	267	5	194	136
85 years and over	37	39	47	13	89	37	147	1	55	31
3 and 4 years	187	86	260	36	34	99	63	4	112	90
16 years and over	5 738	2 772	7 315	790	1 582	1 578	2 260	1 022	2 697	1 724
18 years and over	5 503	2 659	7 011	764	1 550	1 505	2 220	1 022	2 637	1 663
21 years and over	5 202	2 506	6 590	708	1 478	1 381	2 085	450	2 366	1 564
60 years and over	1 105	647	1 355	203	725	480	811	15	647	506
62 years and over	959	572	1 176	194	692	436	768	14	604	465
Median	35.0	35.4	34.9	30.8	46.9	29.8	38.2	20.6	28.9	32.6
Female	3 749	1 770	4 753	529	1 109	1 267	1 524	591	1 880	1 268
Under 5 years	214	93	287	33	51	113	84	13	121	104
5 to 9 years	293	127	302	38	38	95	58	3	115	110
10 to 14 years	273	118	351	35	19	86	75	2	89	72
15 to 19 years	251	112	391	36	41	94	76	242	136	86
20 to 24 years	210	118	288	52	93	99	142	282	271	84
25 to 34 years	590	273	718	90	108	185	205	24	316	198
35 to 44 years	674	250	854	55	94	110	174	5	198	129
45 to 54 years	439	224	593	33	67	125	135	7	139	100
55 to 64 years	404	182	496	40	121	129	99	4	146	132
65 to 74 years	271	168	305	59	195	121	181	4	175	134
75 to 84 years	109	84	136	48	212	83	180	4	133	96
85 years and over	21	21	32	10	70	27	115	1	41	23
3 and 4 years	90	33	120	14	16	49	32	3	39	38
16 years and over	2 919	1 411	3 722	412	995	957	1 291	572	1 534	966
18 years and over	2 811	1 360	3 574	402	978	921	1 270	572	1 503	933
21 years and over	2 668	1 286	3 351	372	940	858	1 206	220	1 347	878
60 years and over	595	352	712	136	536	316	538	9	433	316
62 years and over	508	317	624	130	515	285	514	9	406	287
Median	35.6	36.7	35.4	32.5	58.6	32.8	42.0	20.3	30.9	33.8
Male	3 671	1 750	4 750	494	715	930	1 189	463	1 506	1 056
Median age	34.3	34.4	34.4	27.8	36.1	25.1	34.0	21.0	27.1	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 420	3 520	9 503	1 023	1 824	2 197	2 713	1 054	3 386	2 324
In households	7 396	3 520	9 490	966	1 824	2 197	2 500	227	3 370	2 321
Householder	2 743	1 323	3 456	412	1 046	880	1 169	104	1 664	910
Family householder	2 205	1 053	2 856	241	419	555	710	73	843	650
Nonfamily householder	538	270	600	171	627	325	459	31	821	260
Living alone	488	251	547	155	591	297	395	18	687	251
Spouse	1 974	898	2 553	155	305	187	554	66	528	449
Child	2 436	1 104	3 134	298	338	861	608	37	858	814
Other relatives	158	159	233	68	76	203	73	6	136	115
Nonrelatives	85	36	114	33	59	66	96	14	184	33
Institutionalized persons	24	—	—	41	—	—	213	—	8	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	13	16	—	—	—	827	8	3
Persons per household	2.70	2.66	2.75	2.34	1.74	2.50	2.14	2.18	2.03	2.55
Persons per family	3.07	3.05	3.07	3.16	2.72	3.25	2.74	2.49	2.81	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	736	474	878	174	637	364	710	14	521	399
In households	716	474	878	174	637	364	507	13	521	399
Householder	471	322	574	129	529	290	363	9	373	302
Nonfamily householder	162	132	185	72	396	163	191	4	204	160
Living alone	160	128	182	68	390	153	183	4	202	158
Spouse	205	120	249	25	85	44	125	4	111	70
Other relatives	36	29	49	14	18	20	16	—	36	25
Nonrelatives	4	3	6	6	5	10	3	—	1	2
Institutionalized persons	20	—	—	—	—	—	203	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 205	1 053	2 856	241	419	555	710	73	843	650
With own children under 18 years	1 070	439	1 375	111	145	268	289	22	379	320
Number of own children under 18 years	1 838	762	2 352	216	246	559	469	32	679	601
Married-couple families	1 974	898	2 553	155	305	187	554	66	528	449
With own children under 18 years	949	379	1 214	74	101	51	211	21	184	207
Number of own children under 18 years	1 658	677	2 095	141	173	88	353	31	331	386
Female householder, no husband present	182	107	221	72	101	345	126	4	274	178
With own children under 18 years	99	42	120	32	39	207	67	1	179	105
Number of own children under 18 years	147	62	197	68	66	452	104	1	325	204
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 869	1 395	3 681	386	589	633	976	450	1 181	769
Never married	615	333	793	137	161	295	252	366	433	198
Now married, except separated	2 013	915	2 592	170	319	200	589	77	557	466
Separated	15	14	22	10	3	25	7	—	21	11
Widowed	53	41	50	18	32	44	53	—	25	28
Divorced	173	92	224	51	74	69	75	7	145	66
Females 15 years and over	2 969	1 432	3 813	423	1 001	973	1 307	573	1 555	982
Never married	461	244	623	95	173	371	252	488	450	163
Now married, except separated	2 006	917	2 599	160	328	202	574	74	550	467
Separated	24	18	28	21	21	54	12	—	43	22
Widowed	253	171	290	95	347	226	336	6	233	198
Divorced	225	82	273	52	132	120	133	5	279	132

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Can.						Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.5	8.7	4.9	8.0	2.2	11.9	1.5	—	.4	3.0
Square miles	2.1	3.3	1.9	3.1	.8	4.6	.6	—	.1	1.1
AGE										
All persons	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 501	26	2 491	2	—	—	167
Under 5 years	269	296	299	291	1	173	—	—	—	11
5 to 9 years	288	311	294	369	—	196	—	—	—	11
10 to 14 years	287	308	289	339	3	192	—	—	—	13
15 to 19 years	295	362	317	299	2	206	1	—	—	7
20 to 24 years	279	467	349	274	1	156	1	—	—	7
25 to 34 years	650	772	701	735	3	350	—	—	—	48
35 to 44 years	514	799	610	840	2	518	—	—	—	20
45 to 54 years	493	764	474	511	5	308	—	—	—	15
55 to 64 years	474	719	511	485	7	228	—	—	—	17
65 to 74 years	385	710	514	290	2	112	—	—	—	10
75 to 84 years	161	425	258	57	—	47	—	—	—	8
85 years and over	23	175	45	11	—	5	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	103	137	126	119	1	66	—	—	—	5
16 years and over	3 204	5 130	3 726	3 437	22	1 890	2	—	—	130
18 years and over	3 093	5 000	3 589	3 306	21	1 799	2	—	—	127
21 years and over	2 925	4 729	3 399	3 138	20	1 680	1	—	—	125
60 years and over	798	1 693	1 073	586	6	269	—	—	—	29
62 years and over	701	1 537	986	504	5	239	—	—	—	25
Median	34.9	41.8	36.2	34.4	45.5	34.4	20.5	—	—	31.9
Female	2 171	3 332	2 556	2 276	11	1 244	1	—	—	83
Under 5 years	135	154	140	133	—	70	—	—	—	3
5 to 9 years	124	139	142	197	—	92	—	—	—	5
10 to 14 years	141	150	160	170	—	91	—	—	—	7
15 to 19 years	156	190	165	146	1	114	1	—	—	4
20 to 24 years	143	230	199	119	—	68	—	—	—	6
25 to 34 years	337	409	365	387	2	188	—	—	—	23
35 to 44 years	258	420	333	430	1	269	—	—	—	10
45 to 54 years	286	405	264	256	2	151	—	—	—	7
55 to 64 years	255	396	300	253	4	113	—	—	—	9
65 to 74 years	219	412	303	144	1	56	—	—	—	7
75 to 84 years	101	288	161	34	—	29	—	—	—	2
85 years and over	16	139	24	7	—	3	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	55	69	51	61	—	25	—	—	—	1
16 years and over	1 738	2 857	2 086	1 746	11	971	1	—	—	66
18 years and over	1 677	2 796	2 020	1 683	11	921	1	—	—	64
21 years and over	1 589	2 651	1 915	1 599	10	855	—	—	—	64
60 years and over	464	1 052	629	310	2	140	—	—	—	15
62 years and over	404	971	580	259	2	123	—	—	—	13
Median	36.6	44.2	37.6	34.7	50.5	35.0	18.5	—	—	32.2
Male	1 947	2 776	2 105	2 225	15	1 247	1	—	—	84
Median age	33.3	38.9	34.3	34.1	41.5	33.6	22.5	—	—	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 501	26	2 491	2	—	—	167
In households	4 118	5 864	4 661	4 501	26	2 478	2	—	—	167
Householder	1 564	2 607	1 961	1 669	9	915	1	—	—	71
Family householder	1 228	1 776	1 385	1 335	9	736	1	—	—	49
Nonfamily householder	336	831	576	334	—	179	—	—	—	22
Living alone	305	724	536	297	—	159	—	—	—	20
Spouse	979	1 520	1 045	1 216	9	655	1	—	—	42
Child	1 340	1 454	1 327	1 488	8	838	—	—	—	43
Other relatives	167	140	240	71	—	42	—	—	—	6
Nonrelatives	68	143	88	57	—	28	—	—	—	5
Institutionalized persons	—	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.63	2.25	2.38	2.70	2.89	2.71	2.00	—	—	2.35
Persons per family	3.02	2.75	2.89	3.08	2.39	3.09	2.00	—	—	2.86
Persons 65 years and over	569	1 310	817	358	2	164	—	—	—	18
In households	569	1 077	817	358	2	164	—	—	—	18
Householder	400	756	566	234	1	106	—	—	—	12
Nonfamily householder	161	347	237	69	—	32	—	—	—	9
Living alone	155	344	236	69	—	31	—	—	—	8
Spouse	137	280	205	107	1	49	—	—	—	4
Other relatives	29	38	43	16	—	6	—	—	—	1
Nonrelatives	3	3	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 228	1 776	1 385	1 335	9	736	1	—	—	49
With own children under 18 years	525	639	555	674	3	397	—	—	—	19
Number of own children under 18 years	931	1 061	940	1 166	5	666	—	—	—	35
Married-couple families	979	1 520	1 045	1 216	9	655	1	—	—	42
With own children under 18 years	403	520	384	602	3	346	—	—	—	15
Number of own children under 18 years	727	877	660	1 062	5	593	—	—	—	29
Female householder, no husband present	211	219	294	91	—	62	—	—	—	5
With own children under 18 years	104	103	157	56	—	39	—	—	—	3
Number of own children under 18 years	180	161	261	81	—	61	—	—	—	5
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 503	2 304	1 665	1 726	11	939	1	—	—	64
Never married	327	510	393	358	2	208	—	—	—	9
Now married, except separated	1 011	1 567	1 073	1 243	9	667	1	—	—	42
Separated	13	11	16	8	—	3	—	—	—	2
Widowed	31	70	60	21	—	7	—	—	—	1
Divorced	121	146	123	96	—	54	—	—	—	10
Females 15 years and over	1 771	2 889	2 114	1 776	11	991	1	—	—	68
Never married	274	468	420	289	2	179	—	—	—	7
Now married, except separated	1 029	1 566	1 079	1 230	9	667	1	—	—	43
Separated	24	22	32	10	—	8	—	—	—	3
Widowed	252	569	305	113	—	48	—	—	—	8
Divorced	192	264	278	134	—	89	—	—	—	7

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.2	19.2	250.0	310.8	217.4	165.8	268.0	139.0	297.0
Square miles .....	.5	7.4	96.5	120.0	83.9	64.0	103.5	53.7	114.7
AGE									
All persons	37	2 919	3 494	1 899	5 146	7 012	11 758	4 255	6 546
Under 5 years	4	163	211	129	328	444	758	259	389
5 to 9 years	2	199	236	153	386	457	865	273	392
10 to 14 years	3	221	242	136	379	547	833	322	448
15 to 19 years	7	223	258	135	438	562	916	327	447
20 to 24 years	1	197	235	132	351	452	749	304	422
25 to 34 years	5	404	542	312	862	1 033	1 902	639	993
35 to 44 years	6	462	503	260	772	1 162	1 842	611	899
45 to 54 years	4	359	444	217	595	891	1 443	525	784
55 to 64 years	—	313	351	169	501	750	1 131	401	727
65 to 74 years	3	215	301	154	323	480	839	352	595
75 to 84 years	2	137	132	80	173	192	396	197	360
85 years and over	—	26	39	22	38	42	84	45	90
3 and 4 years	2	68	85	46	124	194	305	91	154
16 years and over	27	2 301	2 750	1 447	3 971	5 425	9 124	3 348	5 230
18 years and over	25	2 197	2 638	1 405	3 793	5 212	8 733	3 213	5 066
21 years and over	21	2 064	2 486	1 318	3 540	4 910	8 219	3 010	4 779
60 years and over	5	519	641	335	764	1 086	1 880	785	1 394
62 years and over	5	455	567	299	665	937	1 671	714	1 255
Median	29.5	35.8	35.4	33.4	33.3	35.1	34.3	35.1	37.2
Female	16	1 473	1 759	945	2 592	3 509	5 996	2 200	3 354
Under 5 years	2	81	93	69	142	217	360	135	193
5 to 9 years	—	96	127	77	203	210	427	141	178
10 to 14 years	—	103	118	61	179	260	425	147	212
15 to 19 years	3	105	111	65	205	277	455	182	227
20 to 24 years	—	91	118	67	170	220	358	139	214
25 to 34 years	2	203	271	154	446	530	995	330	477
35 to 44 years	4	244	249	120	384	585	940	311	459
45 to 54 years	1	183	222	110	296	442	694	251	404
55 to 64 years	—	151	178	79	262	383	584	203	369
65 to 74 years	3	127	167	85	178	249	449	204	335
75 to 84 years	1	75	84	43	104	107	248	126	222
85 years and over	—	14	21	15	23	29	61	31	64
3 and 4 years	1	29	33	27	41	95	153	48	72
16 years and over	13	1 173	1 400	722	2 032	2 751	4 690	1 753	2 725
18 years and over	12	1 128	1 349	705	1 949	2 653	4 495	1 671	2 651
21 years and over	11	1 069	1 276	657	1 834	2 496	4 243	1 575	2 498
60 years and over	4	285	350	176	427	572	1 044	459	806
62 years and over	4	249	315	160	374	501	944	424	731
Median	42.3	37.0	36.6	33.2	34.2	35.6	34.8	36.0	39.2
Male	21	1 446	1 735	954	2 554	3 503	5 762	2 055	3 192
Median age	19.5	34.8	34.4	33.4	32.1	34.6	33.7	34.3	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	37	2 919	3 494	1 899	5 146	7 012	11 758	4 255	6 546
In households	37	2 895	3 494	1 889	5 146	7 012	11 657	4 255	6 527
Householder	11	1 074	1 314	699	1 857	2 541	4 237	1 609	2 581
Family householder	9	870	1 044	572	1 538	2 120	3 552	1 268	1 983
Nonfamily householder	2	204	270	127	319	421	685	341	598
Living alone	2	191	251	119	307	388	643	328	571
Spouse	8	758	889	493	1 337	1 898	3 176	1 137	1 737
Child	17	948	1 096	601	1 722	2 296	3 821	1 346	1 959
Other relatives	1	87	159	77	183	191	318	128	196
Nonrelatives	—	28	36	19	47	86	105	35	54
Institutionalized persons	—	24	—	—	—	—	95	—	8
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	11
Persons per household	3.36	2.70	2.66	2.70	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.64	2.53
Persons per family	3.89	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.11	3.07	3.06	3.06	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	5	378	472	256	534	714	1 319	594	1 045
In households	5	358	472	256	534	714	1 239	594	1 036
Householder	4	237	321	177	368	468	843	409	730
Nonfamily householder	2	93	132	81	144	153	313	191	331
Living alone	2	91	128	79	142	151	308	189	323
Spouse	1	98	119	57	126	200	331	154	259
Other relatives	—	20	29	21	35	43	60	24	44
Nonrelatives	—	3	3	1	5	3	5	7	3
Institutionalized persons	—	20	—	—	—	—	80	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	9	870	1 044	572	1 538	2 120	3 552	1 268	1 983
With own children under 18 years	6	396	436	263	730	978	1 689	586	844
Number of own children under 18 years	11	672	757	444	1 262	1 686	2 837	965	1 396
Married-couple families	8	758	889	493	1 337	1 898	3 176	1 137	1 737
With own children under 18 years	6	347	376	239	634	868	1 499	529	730
Number of own children under 18 years	11	596	672	407	1 109	1 502	2 550	875	1 224
Female householder, no husband present	1	91	107	48	151	159	295	91	188
With own children under 18 years	—	43	42	16	77	81	151	37	91
Number of own children under 18 years	—	66	62	26	123	136	229	58	144
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	14	1 143	1 384	743	1 985	2 742	4 518	1 624	2 546
Never married	6	257	331	149	435	585	916	332	522
Now married, except separated	8	770	906	508	1 368	1 925	3 236	1 156	1 773
Separated	—	7	14	10	9	19	30	10	22
Widowed	—	32	41	28	29	43	78	34	70
Divorced	—	77	92	48	144	170	258	92	159
Females 15 years and over	14	1 193	1 421	738	2 068	2 822	4 784	1 777	2 771
Never married	3	172	242	98	308	444	722	255	372
Now married, except separated	8	776	908	508	1 375	1 932	3 243	1 159	1 779
Separated	—	14	18	9	18	20	45	9	18
Widowed	3	140	171	83	209	242	480	239	414
Divorced	—	91	82	40	158	184	294	115	188

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Calbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
AGE								
All persons -----	114 380	42 820	7 864	71 560	29 922	3 531	1 023	10 570
Under 5 years.....	7 026	2 647	501	4 379	1 761	223	78	711
5 to 9 years.....	7 273	2 681	406	4 592	1 732	170	52	711
10 to 14 years.....	7 370	2 735	449	4 635	1 623	177	70	671
15 to 19 years.....	8 128	2 839	456	5 289	2 116	212	56	696
20 to 24 years.....	8 402	2 855	563	5 547	2 823	289	58	674
25 to 34 years.....	17 316	6 483	1 125	10 833	4 310	533	148	1 770
35 to 44 years.....	16 397	6 071	989	10 326	4 008	425	109	1 656
45 to 54 years.....	13 478	5 287	836	8 191	3 089	362	100	1 342
55 to 64 years.....	12 032	4 752	888	7 280	3 086	383	122	1 180
65 to 74 years.....	10 173	3 999	987	6 174	3 022	479	132	797
75 to 84 years.....	5 379	1 984	552	3 395	1 794	241	89	296
85 years and over	1 406	487	112	919	558	37	9	66
3 and 4 years	2 887	1 111	221	1 776	730	92	37	279
16 years and over	91 200	34 229	6 428	56 971	24 468	2 926	811	8 355
18 years and over	88 120	33 112	6 262	55 008	23 789	2 865	786	8 064
21 years and over	82 718	31 327	5 949	51 391	22 012	2 703	762	7 638
60 years and over	22 893	8 821	2 120	14 072	6 938	961	296	1 741
62 years and over	20 596	7 922	1 948	12 674	6 351	896	272	1 511
Median	36.0	36.8	39.3	35.5	36.3	38.6	39.9	35.3
Female								
Under 5 years.....	59 263	22 024	4 199	37 239	16 134	1 881	562	5 379
5 to 9 years.....	3 348	1 256	250	2 092	836	101	49	315
10 to 14 years.....	3 528	1 272	208	2 256	852	84	25	359
15 to 19 years.....	3 579	1 322	225	2 257	801	85	35	329
20 to 24 years.....	4 045	1 338	212	2 707	1 140	96	24	336
25 to 34 years.....	4 124	1 364	265	2 760	1 433	145	28	326
35 to 44 years.....	8 833	3 295	566	5 538	2 217	263	73	915
45 to 54 years.....	8 314	3 089	495	5 225	2 043	227	52	848
55 to 64 years.....	6 934	2 755	466	4 179	1 659	207	53	693
65 to 64 years.....	6 312	2 462	481	3 850	1 721	211	62	600
65 to 74 years.....	5 794	2 273	596	3 521	1 787	286	86	436
75 to 84 years.....	3 440	1 256	355	2 184	1 224	150	68	177
85 years and over	1 012	342	80	670	421	26	7	45
3 and 4 years	1 333	512	111	821	334	42	23	114
16 years and over	48 066	17 925	3 482	30 141	13 474	1 597	450	4 314
18 years and over	46 561	17 392	3 411	29 169	13 125	1 576	438	4 168
21 years and over	43 807	16 532	3 254	27 275	12 139	1 492	426	3 966
60 years and over	13 405	5 116	1 299	8 289	4 326	585	196	944
62 years and over	12 170	4 632	1 193	7 538	3 980	546	178	834
Median	37.6	38.8	42.2	36.9	38.7	42.2	43.5	36.2
Male	55 117	20 796	3 665	34 321	13 788	1 650	461	5 191
Median age	34.4	35.0	36.2	34.1	34.0	34.8	35.6	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons -----	114 380	42 820	7 864	71 560	29 922	3 531	1 023	10 570
In households.....	112 902	42 584	7 854	70 318	28 821	3 525	1 023	10 570
Householder	45 079	17 018	3 407	28 061	12 618	1 572	449	4 163
Family householder	33 870	12 927	2 350	20 943	8 343	1 066	286	3 238
Nonfamily householder	11 209	4 091	1 057	7 118	4 275	506	163	925
Living alone	10 307	3 818	984	6 489	3 804	468	155	846
Spouse	29 216	11 135	1 918	18 081	6 872	876	202	2 804
Child	33 497	12 454	2 083	21 043	7 774	895	298	3 176
Other relatives	3 452	1 411	306	2 041	853	116	60	291
Nonrelatives	1 658	566	140	1 092	704	66	14	136
Institutionalized persons	783	197	4	586	463	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	695	39	6	656	638	6	—	—
Persons per household	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.51	2.28	2.24	2.28	2.54
Persons per family	2.95	2.93	2.83	2.97	2.86	2.77	2.95	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	16 958	6 470	1 651	10 488	5 374	757	230	1 159
In households.....	16 276	6 304	1 651	9 972	4 965	757	230	1 159
Householder	11 408	4 426	1 192	6 982	3 572	552	178	766
Nonfamily householder	5 114	1 956	569	3 158	1 774	266	101	283
Living alone	5 030	1 925	559	3 105	1 746	262	100	278
Spouse	3 990	1 527	388	2 463	1 159	181	33	319
Other relatives	788	311	57	477	212	21	17	63
Nonrelatives	90	40	14	50	22	3	2	11
Institutionalized persons	680	166	—	514	409	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families -----	33 870	12 927	2 350	20 943	8 343	1 066	286	3 238
With own children under 18 years.....	14 612	5 432	875	9 180	3 402	386	124	1 437
Number of own children under 18 years	24 530	9 012	1 463	15 518	5 758	611	214	2 369
Married-couple families	29 207	11 121	1 907	18 086	6 874	872	201	2 808
With own children under 18 years.....	12 450	4 623	685	7 827	2 700	296	94	1 208
Number of own children under 18 years	21 223	7 797	1 171	13 426	4 685	479	161	2 021
Female householder, no husband present	3 677	1 423	354	2 254	1 229	164	69	353
With own children under 18 years.....	1 777	675	160	1 102	604	83	27	202
Number of own children under 18 years	2 759	1 020	248	1 739	947	121	47	303
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	43 903	16 583	2 992	27 320	11 161	1 350	370	4 101
Never married	9 426	3 310	623	6 116	2 807	284	81	812
Now married, except separated	29 973	11 445	1 978	18 528	7 111	904	219	2 878
Separated	326	139	25	187	79	12	4	33
Widowed	1 008	385	97	623	298	37	22	57
Divorced	3 170	1 304	269	1 866	866	113	44	321
Females 15 years and over	48 808	18 174	3 516	30 634	13 645	1 611	453	4 376
Never married	7 262	2 242	397	5 020	2 594	176	35	570
Now married, except separated	29 993	11 446	1 989	18 547	7 094	908	219	2 871
Separated	454	170	45	284	153	18	11	41
Widowed	6 885	2 680	712	4 205	2 326	311	137	425
Divorced	4 214	1 636	373	2 578	1 478	198	51	469

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
AGE							
All persons	3 531	1 023	2 477	10 570	6 351	7 225	3 738
Under 5 years	223	78	129	711	453	429	182
5 to 9 years	170	52	123	711	432	496	215
10 to 14 years	177	70	142	671	415	521	269
15 to 19 years	212	56	147	696	405	567	291
20 to 24 years	289	58	140	674	475	490	230
25 to 34 years	533	148	306	1 770	1 050	1 114	493
35 to 44 years	425	109	313	1 656	847	1 093	524
45 to 54 years	362	100	279	1 342	795	992	476
55 to 64 years	383	122	296	1 180	709	704	463
65 to 74 years	479	132	325	797	484	535	382
75 to 84 years	241	89	205	296	252	233	168
85 years and over	37	9	72	66	34	51	45
3 and 4 years	92	37	55	279	195	182	75
16 years and over	2 926	811	2 063	8 355	4 972	5 667	3 012
18 years and over	2 865	786	2 005	8 064	4 812	5 440	2 897
21 years and over	2 703	762	1 908	7 638	4 557	5 112	2 727
60 years and over	961	296	743	1 741	1 102	1 167	829
62 years and over	896	272	688	1 511	995	1 014	731
Median	38.6	39.9	42.9	35.3	34.5	35.0	38.9
Female	1 881	562	1 334	5 379	3 170	3 611	1 892
Under 5 years	101	49	66	315	213	221	82
5 to 9 years	84	25	51	359	188	230	102
10 to 14 years	85	35	68	329	189	244	134
15 to 19 years	96	24	81	336	179	263	137
20 to 24 years	145	28	71	326	233	235	101
25 to 34 years	263	73	155	915	540	548	253
35 to 44 years	227	52	155	848	438	557	267
45 to 54 years	207	53	153	693	404	499	239
55 to 64 years	211	62	166	600	353	343	251
65 to 74 years	286	86	190	436	261	293	200
75 to 84 years	150	68	126	177	150	145	107
85 years and over	26	7	52	45	22	33	19
3 and 4 years	42	23	23	114	85	89	38
16 years and over	1 597	450	1 138	4 314	2 547	2 865	1 544
18 years and over	1 576	438	1 104	4 168	2 471	2 758	1 485
21 years and over	1 492	426	1 055	3 966	2 352	2 599	1 413
60 years and over	585	196	446	944	608	648	448
62 years and over	546	178	419	834	550	567	395
Median	42.2	43.5	46.5	36.2	35.8	36.1	40.6
Male	1 650	461	1 143	5 191	3 181	3 614	1 846
Median age	34.8	35.6	40.0	34.4	33.2	33.7	37.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 531	1 023	2 477	10 570	6 351	7 225	3 738
In households	3 525	1 023	2 380	10 570	6 351	7 192	3 738
Householder	1 572	449	1 052	4 163	2 395	2 670	1 433
Family householder	1 066	286	731	3 238	1 948	2 175	1 140
Nonfamily householder	506	163	321	925	447	495	293
Living alone	468	155	306	846	417	462	273
Spouse	876	202	612	2 804	1 717	1 937	1 011
Child	895	298	603	3 171	1 935	2 277	1 115
Other relatives	116	60	85	291	234	225	137
Nonrelatives	66	14	28	136	70	83	42
Institutionalized persons	—	—	97	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—	33	—
Persons per household	2.24	2.28	2.26	2.54	2.65	2.69	2.60
Persons per family	2.77	2.95	2.78	2.94	3.00	3.04	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	757	230	602	1 159	770	819	595
In households	757	230	508	1 159	770	819	595
Householder	552	178	356	766	543	553	411
Nonfamily householder	266	101	162	283	225	220	165
Living alone	262	100	161	278	221	217	160
Spouse	181	33	125	319	186	211	144
Other relatives	21	17	26	63	39	51	35
Nonrelatives	3	2	1	11	2	4	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	94	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 066	286	731	3 238	1 948	2 175	1 140
With own children under 18 years	386	124	272	1 437	837	992	466
Number of own children under 18 years	611	214	429	2 369	1 417	1 674	761
Married-couple families	872	201	610	2 808	1 718	1 933	1 011
With own children under 18 years	296	94	219	1 208	729	887	427
Number of own children under 18 years	479	161	359	2 021	1 250	1 517	705
Female householder, no husband present	164	69	97	353	176	175	102
With own children under 18 years	83	27	45	202	83	84	31
Number of own children under 18 years	121	47	60	303	129	129	42
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 350	370	934	4 101	2 471	2 863	1 498
Never married	284	81	186	812	459	591	304
Now married, except separated	904	219	642	2 878	1 763	1 984	1 040
Separated	12	4	3	33	19	31	14
Widowed	37	22	33	57	57	36	43
Divorced	113	44	70	321	173	221	97
Females 15 years and over	1 611	453	1 149	4 376	2 580	2 916	1 574
Never married	176	35	139	570	293	387	209
Now married, except separated	908	219	631	2 871	1 763	1 990	1 038
Separated	18	11	12	41	21	17	13
Widowed	311	137	247	425	316	303	224
Divorced	198	51	120	469	187	219	90

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County			Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 112	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	3 769	5 727	2 894	2 963	3 613	5 690	3 535	2 868
Under 5 years.....	240	261	180	202	229	257	210	179
5 to 9 years.....	237	276	194	159	226	274	195	194
10 to 14 years.....	239	277	201	118	227	274	187	198
15 to 19 years.....	268	338	201	210	261	331	183	199
20 to 24 years.....	252	415	176	470	245	414	265	175
25 to 34 years.....	606	692	472	500	560	687	548	469
35 to 44 years.....	473	742	438	350	454	736	426	436
45 to 54 years.....	472	733	368	213	460	729	338	363
55 to 64 years.....	445	702	290	231	430	702	442	283
65 to 74 years.....	364	704	252	265	355	701	462	250
75 to 84 years.....	153	421	97	192	146	419	239	97
85 years and over.....	20	166	25	53	20	166	40	25
3 and 4 years.....	93	120	77	84	88	118	90	76
16 years and over.....	2 988	4 854	2 271	2 453	2 868	4 827	2 917	2 249
18 years and over.....	2 886	4 738	2 184	2 405	2 769	4 713	2 836	2 163
21 years and over.....	2 735	4 478	2 073	2 161	2 620	4 457	2 720	2 053
60 years and over.....	759	1 668	516	631	734	1 663	970	510
62 years and over.....	667	1 513	454	589	646	1 508	890	449
Median.....	35.7	43.0	35.4	30.7	36.1	43.1	38.9	35.3
Female	1 982	3 128	1 455	1 631	1 902	3 112	1 942	1 444
Under 5 years.....	120	136	79	90	117	134	94	79
5 to 9 years.....	102	126	109	87	97	126	98	109
10 to 14 years.....	117	130	100	63	110	130	107	100
15 to 19 years.....	138	175	86	113	134	172	98	85
20 to 24 years.....	132	207	91	240	126	207	151	91
25 to 34 years.....	310	362	238	257	287	360	279	236
35 to 44 years.....	237	387	208	171	227	383	225	207
45 to 54 years.....	268	389	187	125	263	388	190	185
55 to 64 years.....	241	386	148	141	233	386	258	144
65 to 74 years.....	210	412	136	173	203	409	274	135
75 to 84 years.....	93	287	56	131	91	286	148	56
85 years and over.....	14	131	17	40	14	131	20	17
3 and 4 years.....	50	60	29	29	49	59	37	29
16 years and over.....	1 614	2 706	1 149	1 376	1 551	2 693	1 628	1 138
18 years and over.....	1 559	2 653	1 107	1 351	1 498	2 641	1 584	1 096
21 years and over.....	1 480	2 513	1 057	1 214	1 419	2 502	1 520	1 047
60 years and over.....	442	1 039	274	425	428	1 035	568	272
62 years and over.....	384	958	247	398	372	954	522	245
Median.....	37.9	46.0	36.2	33.4	38.5	46.1	41.6	36.1
Male	1 787	2 599	1 439	1 332	1 711	2 578	1 593	1 424
Median age.....	34.1	40.4	34.9	28.2	34.3	40.6	36.5	34.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 769	5 727	2 894	2 963	3 613	5 690	3 535	2 868
In households.....	3 769	5 494	2 894	2 949	3 613	5 457	3 535	2 868
Householder.....	1 463	2 466	1 105	1 512	1 395	2 455	1 595	1 096
Family householder.....	1 140	1 668	902	734	1 094	1 659	1 084	893
Nonfamily householder.....	323	798	203	778	301	796	511	203
Living alone.....	294	697	189	649	274	695	479	189
Spouse.....	936	1 445	801	495	895	1 437	859	792
Child.....	1 174	1 323	866	657	1 134	1 306	880	858
Other relatives.....	141	127	96	116	138	126	137	96
Nonrelatives.....	55	133	26	169	51	133	64	26
Institutionalized persons.....	—	233	—	8	—	233	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons per household.....	2.58	2.22	2.62	1.95	2.59	2.22	2.21	2.61
Persons per family.....	2.98	2.73	2.95	2.73	2.99	2.73	2.73	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	537	1 291	374	510	521	1 286	741	372
In households.....	537	1 069	374	510	521	1 064	741	372
Householder.....	381	751	249	365	369	747	515	248
Nonfamily householder.....	157	344	95	200	148	342	221	95
Living alone.....	150	341	92	198	142	339	220	92
Spouse.....	129	278	99	110	125	277	191	98
Other relatives.....	24	37	24	34	24	37	32	24
Nonrelatives.....	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	2
Institutionalized persons.....	—	222	—	—	—	222	—	—
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 140	1 668	902	734	1 094	1 659	1 084	893
With own children under 18 years.....	466	571	381	293	447	565	386	378
Number of own children under 18 years.....	802	950	653	503	767	939	634	648
Married-couple families	937	1 443	799	497	896	1 435	857	790
With own children under 18 years.....	373	474	341	164	358	468	280	338
Number of own children under 18 years.....	664	802	595	290	635	791	470	590
Female householder, no husband present	171	191	70	199	168	190	195	70
With own children under 18 years.....	79	83	28	114	76	83	96	28
Number of own children under 18 years.....	121	130	44	193	116	130	150	44
MARITAL STATUS								
Maies 15 years and over	1 410	2 177	1 152	1 093	1 353	2 163	1 300	1 141
Never married.....	290	473	231	394	284	467	259	229
Now married, except separated.....	966	1 490	812	521	925	1 482	883	803
Separated.....	11	9	11	17	11	9	11	11
Widowed.....	28	66	30	23	27	66	48	30
Divorced.....	115	139	68	138	106	139	99	68
Females 15 years and over	1 643	2 736	1 167	1 391	1 578	2 722	1 643	1 156
Never married.....	228	424	163	371	221	421	255	161
Now married, except separated.....	978	1 490	818	518	936	1 482	887	809
Separated.....	21	17	5	28	19	17	17	5
Widowed.....	238	557	121	223	230	554	266	121
Divorced.....	178	248	60	251	172	248	218	60

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Louderdale County		Totals for split trocts/BNAs in Colbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Troct 201	Troct 203	Troct 207
AGE								
All persons	16 263	8 568	2 455	7 695	6 219	474	1 683	1 620
Under 5 years	1 421	736	244	685	616	54	155	137
5 to 9 years	1 440	737	245	703	596	65	152	134
10 to 14 years	1 475	819	214	656	532	44	141	169
15 to 19 years	1 479	729	214	750	611	39	147	157
20 to 24 years	1 339	600	169	739	617	36	111	125
25 to 34 years	2 423	1 254	352	1 169	967	74	221	248
35 to 44 years	2 123	1 197	256	926	732	51	175	318
45 to 54 years	1 393	763	209	630	479	33	155	154
55 to 64 years	1 198	629	186	569	416	20	156	76
65 to 74 years	1 129	645	212	484	367	34	161	75
75 to 84 years	629	341	122	288	215	21	85	24
85 years and over	214	118	32	96	71	3	24	3
3 and 4 years	575	298	94	277	251	21	60	49
16 years and over	11 671	6 134	1 706	5 537	4 380	297	1 208	1 155
18 years and over	11 100	5 825	1 620	5 275	4 176	288	1 142	1 088
21 years and over	10 141	5 412	1 499	4 729	3 723	263	1 060	999
60 years and over	2 555	1 406	462	1 149	856	67	353	129
62 years and over	2 332	1 291	431	1 041	779	64	325	119
Median	29.0	30.2	29.1	27.5	26.2	24.9	30.8	28.4
Female								
All persons	8 932	4 707	1 362	4 225	3 465	267	941	859
Under 5 years	732	398	131	334	301	27	86	70
5 to 9 years	702	361	127	341	288	32	82	65
10 to 14 years	716	385	94	331	276	19	63	88
15 to 19 years	773	385	108	388	325	21	70	85
20 to 24 years	731	335	106	396	342	24	71	66
25 to 34 years	1 385	713	199	672	569	45	124	136
35 to 44 years	1 178	664	141	514	406	27	98	172
45 to 54 years	792	424	128	368	288	21	97	75
55 to 64 years	704	361	108	343	261	10	93	40
65 to 74 years	674	390	130	284	215	27	92	45
75 to 84 years	405	213	72	192	141	12	50	14
85 years and over	140	78	18	62	53	2	15	3
3 and 4 years	290	167	53	123	112	12	34	24
16 years and over	6 657	3 504	993	3 153	2 542	182	702	621
18 years and over	6 374	3 337	952	3 037	2 449	178	670	585
21 years and over	5 847	3 106	877	2 741	2 198	162	622	544
60 years and over	1 573	861	280	712	543	47	209	80
62 years and over	1 444	794	261	650	496	46	191	75
Median	30.9	32.0	30.6	29.8	28.5	27.9	32.7	28.6
Male								
All persons	7 331	3 861	1 093	3 470	2 754	207	742	761
Median age	26.6	27.9	26.6	24.9	23.7	20.2	29.0	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	16 263	8 568	2 455	7 695	6 219	474	1 683	1 620
In households	15 944	8 522	2 452	7 422	5 959	472	1 683	1 620
Householder	5 703	2 996	895	2 707	2 199	163	623	538
Family householder	4 098	2 177	597	1 921	1 549	113	415	426
Nonfamily householder	1 605	819	298	786	650	50	208	112
Living alone	1 477	763	279	714	588	46	195	102
Spouse	2 178	1 216	270	962	729	49	186	290
Child	6 243	3 298	936	2 945	2 396	201	621	648
Other relatives	1 474	841	283	633	480	44	213	114
Nonrelatives	346	171	68	175	155	15	40	30
Institutionalized persons	84	39	1	45	41	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	235	7	2	228	219	2	-	-
Persons per household	2.80	2.85	2.74	2.75	2.72	2.90	2.70	3.01
Persons per family	3.42	3.47	3.50	3.37	3.34	3.61	3.46	3.46
Persons 65 years and over	1 972	1 104	366	868	653	58	270	102
In households	1 917	1 078	366	839	626	58	270	102
Householder	1 424	791	283	633	478	44	208	72
Nonfamily householder	698	379	156	319	257	27	109	22
Living alone	667	366	150	301	242	25	106	21
Spouse	295	168	46	127	83	9	31	19
Other relatives	156	96	26	60	48	3	22	10
Nonrelatives	42	23	11	19	17	2	9	1
Institutionalized persons	54	26	-	28	26	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	4 098	2 177	597	1 921	1 549	113	415	426
With own children under 18 years	2 205	1 172	315	1 033	880	71	205	266
Number of own children under 18 years	4 243	2 227	645	2 016	1 733	154	410	474
Married-couple families	2 200	1 228	274	972	740	50	187	293
With own children under 18 years	1 113	639	123	474	373	25	79	192
Number of own children under 18 years	2 088	1 193	234	895	682	52	139	332
Female householder, no husband present	1 694	848	289	846	736	59	203	118
With own children under 18 years	1 021	502	183	519	476	44	120	67
Number of own children under 18 years	2 044	985	395	1 059	1 003	98	260	132
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	5 145	2 713	742	2 432	1 875	122	525	544
Never married	1 945	915	282	1 030	804	48	200	166
Now married, except separated	2 326	1 300	298	1 026	781	56	204	304
Separated	153	90	29	63	49	2	22	14
Widowed	262	143	56	119	90	5	44	16
Divorced	459	265	77	194	151	11	55	44
Females 15 years and over	6 782	3 563	1 010	3 219	2 600	189	710	636
Never married	2 319	1 127	332	1 192	1 002	63	232	200
Now married, except separated	2 298	1 285	294	1 013	769	54	204	303
Separated	269	132	54	137	114	11	36	10
Widowed	1 113	613	202	500	394	28	160	55
Divorced	783	406	128	377	321	33	78	66

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remoinder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
AGE							
All persons	474	1 683	1 604	1 620	1 653	454	511
Under 5 years	54	155	131	137	144	29	36
5 to 9 years	65	152	126	134	153	29	32
10 to 14 years	44	141	143	169	183	34	43
15 to 19 years	39	147	121	157	147	31	43
20 to 24 years	36	111	99	125	132	23	32
25 to 34 years	74	221	203	248	263	72	80
35 to 44 years	51	175	218	318	233	64	73
45 to 54 years	33	155	151	154	112	40	65
55 to 64 years	20	156	140	76	108	56	50
65 to 74 years	34	161	154	75	101	52	28
75 to 84 years	21	85	90	24	51	15	22
85 years and over	3	24	28	3	26	9	7
3 and 4 years	21	60	51	49	64	15	19
16 years and over	297	1 208	1 182	1 155	1 151	352	386
18 years and over	288	1 142	1 134	1 088	1 086	338	367
21 years and over	263	1 060	1 064	999	990	327	348
60 years and over	67	353	338	129	235	104	80
62 years and over	64	325	313	119	211	90	72
Median	24.9	30.8	33.7	28.4	27.5	35.6	33.6
Female	267	941	906	859	911	241	282
Under 5 years	27	86	73	70	75	18	23
5 to 9 years	32	82	54	65	72	17	16
10 to 14 years	19	63	69	88	84	13	20
15 to 19 years	21	70	74	85	76	17	20
20 to 24 years	24	71	58	66	71	9	16
25 to 34 years	45	124	116	136	152	38	52
35 to 44 years	27	98	122	172	134	31	46
45 to 54 years	21	97	89	75	62	22	33
55 to 64 years	10	93	78	40	75	33	21
65 to 74 years	27	92	99	45	56	29	15
75 to 84 years	12	50	58	14	34	10	14
85 years and over	2	15	16	3	20	4	6
3 and 4 years	12	34	27	24	38	9	14
16 years and over	182	702	700	621	669	189	221
18 years and over	178	670	668	585	635	181	210
21 years and over	162	622	625	544	583	173	199
60 years and over	47	209	207	80	149	59	44
62 years and over	46	191	193	75	134	51	40
Median	27.9	32.7	35.6	28.6	29.7	36.2	33.8
Male	207	742	698	761	742	213	229
Median age	20.2	29.0	31.4	28.0	23.8	35.1	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	474	1 683	1 604	1 620	1 653	454	511
In households	472	1 683	1 599	1 620	1 653	449	511
Householder	163	623	579	538	519	174	198
Family householder	113	415	422	426	407	125	139
Nonfamily householder	50	208	157	112	112	49	59
Living alone	46	195	147	102	103	49	55
Spouse	49	186	230	290	229	87	75
Child	201	621	604	648	689	149	186
Other relatives	44	213	160	114	184	36	46
Nonrelatives	15	40	26	30	32	3	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	—	5	—
Persons per household	2.90	2.70	2.77	3.01	3.18	2.59	2.62
Persons per family	3.61	3.46	3.37	3.46	3.70	3.19	3.26
Persons 65 years and over	58	270	272	102	178	76	57
In households	58	270	267	102	178	76	57
Householder	44	208	189	72	129	57	39
Nonfamily householder	27	109	88	22	53	28	21
Living alone	25	106	84	21	52	28	20
Spouse	9	31	46	19	31	12	7
Other relatives	3	22	25	10	16	6	10
Nonrelatives	2	9	7	1	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	113	415	422	426	407	125	139
With own children under 18 years	71	205	206	266	227	54	72
Number of own children under 18 years	154	410	389	474	436	101	117
Married-couple families	50	187	231	293	229	87	77
With own children under 18 years	25	79	107	192	125	41	37
Number of own children under 18 years	52	139	213	332	243	82	61
Female householder, no husband present	59	203	170	118	162	31	56
With own children under 18 years	44	120	94	67	96	9	35
Number of own children under 18 years	98	260	170	132	182	13	56
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	122	525	494	544	493	169	177
Never married	48	200	150	166	185	42	57
Now married, except separated	56	204	244	304	239	95	79
Separated	2	22	15	14	16	2	9
Widowed	5	44	33	16	14	10	7
Divorced	11	55	52	44	39	20	25
Females 15 years and over	189	710	710	636	680	193	223
Never married	63	232	222	200	240	39	72
Now married, except separated	54	204	243	303	241	89	76
Separated	11	36	19	10	28	3	10
Widowed	28	160	151	55	104	40	33
Divorced	33	78	75	68	67	22	32

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County			Florence city, Lauderdale County			Remainder of Lauderdale County
	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	2 138	489	618	2 138	479	1 095	618
Under 5 years	218	38	30	218	38	88	30
5 to 9 years	198	60	42	198	60	97	42
10 to 14 years	169	59	44	169	58	101	44
15 to 19 years	185	32	59	185	32	129	59
20 to 24 years	168	32	60	168	32	84	60
25 to 34 years	288	88	71	288	86	148	71
35 to 44 years	187	56	64	187	55	179	64
45 to 54 years	181	32	81	181	29	128	81
55 to 64 years	191	43	67	191	41	67	67
65 to 74 years	197	31	51	197	30	50	51
75 to 84 years	122	15	35	122	15	19	35
85 years and over	34	3	14	34	3	5	14
3 and 4 years	97	13	9	97	13	36	9
16 years and over	1 525	325	495	1 525	316	783	495
18 years and over	1 452	314	469	1 452	305	729	469
21 years and over	1 330	296	427	1 330	287	657	427
60 years and over	464	66	131	464	63	100	131
62 years and over	422	58	118	422	55	94	118
Median	29.4	28.0	35.5	29.4	27.4	28.3	35.5
Female	1 244	256	312	1 244	253	599	312
Under 5 years	112	16	13	112	16	46	13
5 to 9 years	93	27	18	93	27	43	18
10 to 14 years	86	29	18	86	29	52	18
15 to 19 years	94	21	26	94	21	65	26
20 to 24 years	98	16	27	98	16	48	27
25 to 34 years	183	47	34	183	47	85	34
35 to 44 years	107	28	41	107	28	106	41
45 to 54 years	122	23	37	122	21	68	37
55 to 64 years	126	21	34	126	20	41	34
65 to 74 years	119	16	32	119	16	28	32
75 to 84 years	80	10	28	80	10	13	28
85 years and over	24	2	4	24	2	4	4
3 and 4 years	48	4	4	48	4	14	4
16 years and over	937	178	260	937	175	445	260
18 years and over	901	171	251	901	168	424	251
21 years and over	838	162	227	838	159	384	227
60 years and over	305	36	78	305	35	59	78
62 years and over	275	33	70	275	32	57	70
Median	32.5	29.3	41.4	32.5	28.9	30.8	41.4
Male	894	233	306	894	226	496	306
Median age	24.4	25.6	30.4	24.4	25.3	25.4	30.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	2 138	489	618	2 138	479	1 095	618
In households	2 138	489	618	2 138	479	1 095	618
Householder	850	165	215	850	162	353	215
Family householder	544	131	148	544	128	293	148
Nonfamily householder	306	34	67	306	34	60	67
Living alone	283	30	62	283	30	53	62
Spouse	181	78	96	181	77	180	96
Child	851	198	237	851	195	438	237
Other relatives	201	32	61	201	29	101	61
Nonrelatives	55	16	9	55	16	23	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.52	2.96	2.89	2.52	2.96	3.12	2.89
Persons per family	3.27	3.36	3.68	3.27	3.36	3.47	3.68
Persons 65 years and over	353	49	100	353	48	74	100
In households	353	49	100	353	48	74	100
Householder	280	31	73	280	31	50	73
Nonfamily householder	156	13	37	156	13	16	37
Living alone	146	13	36	146	13	16	36
Spouse	44	12	21	44	12	14	21
Other relatives	19	6	5	19	5	10	5
Nonrelatives	10	—	1	10	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	544	131	148	544	128	293	148
With own children under 18 years	263	75	56	263	75	163	56
Number of own children under 18 years	553	157	109	553	157	300	109
Married-couple families	181	79	97	181	78	183	97
With own children under 18 years	47	43	37	47	43	101	37
Number of own children under 18 years	83	86	82	83	86	187	82
Female householder, no husband present	341	44	37	341	42	97	37
With own children under 18 years	206	27	14	206	27	59	14
Number of own children under 18 years	451	63	18	451	63	110	18
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	600	148	239	600	142	351	239
Never married	276	44	102	276	41	126	102
Now married, except separated	193	82	101	193	81	185	101
Separated	25	4	2	25	2	5	2
Widowed	44	4	11	44	4	12	11
Divorced	62	14	23	62	14	23	23
Females 15 years and over	953	184	263	953	181	458	263
Never married	370	51	80	370	51	162	80
Now married, except separated	196	86	98	196	85	185	98
Separated	54	6	13	54	5	13	13
Widowed	219	22	50	219	22	38	50
Divorced	114	19	22	114	18	60	22

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
AGE	
All persons -----	500
Under 5 years -----	47
5 to 9 years -----	53
10 to 14 years -----	46
15 to 19 years -----	46
20 to 24 years -----	42
25 to 34 years -----	67
35 to 44 years -----	79
45 to 54 years -----	45
55 to 64 years -----	34
65 to 74 years -----	27
75 to 84 years -----	8
85 years and over -----	6
3 and 4 years -----	21
16 years and over -----	349
18 years and over -----	330
21 years and over -----	301
60 years and over -----	57
62 years and over -----	54
Median -----	26.2
Female -----	259
Under 5 years -----	23
5 to 9 years -----	28
10 to 14 years -----	29
15 to 19 years -----	24
20 to 24 years -----	15
25 to 34 years -----	36
35 to 44 years -----	41
45 to 54 years -----	26
55 to 64 years -----	13
65 to 74 years -----	17
75 to 84 years -----	3
85 years and over -----	4
3 and 4 years -----	10
16 years and over -----	178
18 years and over -----	165
21 years and over -----	152
60 years and over -----	33
62 years and over -----	32
Median -----	26.2
Male -----	241
Median age -----	26.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons -----	500
In households -----	488
Householder -----	144
Family householder -----	106
Nonfamily householder -----	38
Living alone -----	31
Spouse -----	116
Child -----	185
Other relatives -----	30
Nonrelatives -----	13
Institutionalized persons -----	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	9
Persons per household -----	2.87
Persons per family -----	3.40
Persons 65 years and over -----	41
In households -----	40
Householder -----	26
Nonfamily householder -----	11
Living alone -----	11
Spouse -----	13
Other relatives -----	1
Nonrelatives -----	-
Institutionalized persons -----	1
Other persons in group quarters -----	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families -----	106
With own children under 18 years -----	57
Number of own children under 18 years -----	148
Married-couple families -----	86
With own children under 18 years -----	49
Number of own children under 18 years -----	131
Female householder, no husband present -----	14
With own children under 18 years -----	8
Number of own children under 18 years -----	17
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over -----	175
Never married -----	52
Now married, except separated -----	99
Separated -----	4
Widowed -----	3
Divorced -----	17
Females 15 years and over -----	179
Never married -----	29
Now married, except separated -----	119
Separated -----	2
Widowed -----	19
Divorced -----	10

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
AGE	
All persons	114 011
Under 5 years	6 994
5 to 9 years	7 232
10 to 14 years	7 334
15 to 19 years	8 096
20 to 24 years	8 370
25 to 34 years	17 278
35 to 44 years	16 338
45 to 54 years	13 440
55 to 64 years	12 003
65 to 74 years	10 153
75 to 84 years	5 372
85 years and over	1 401
3 and 4 years	2 873
16 years and over	90 944
18 years and over	87 877
21 years and over	82 495
60 years and over	22 848
62 years and over	20 554
Median	36.0
Female	59 070
Under 5 years	3 334
5 to 9 years	3 508
10 to 14 years	3 554
15 to 19 years	4 026
20 to 24 years	4 112
25 to 34 years	8 811
35 to 44 years	8 283
45 to 54 years	6 912
55 to 64 years	6 303
65 to 74 years	5 781
75 to 84 years	3 438
85 years and over	1 008
3 and 4 years	1 327
16 years and over	47 933
18 years and over	46 439
21 years and over	43 695
60 years and over	13 380
62 years and over	12 146
Median	37.6
Male	54 941
Median age	34.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	114 011
In households	112 539
Householder	44 973
Family householder	33 795
Nonfamily householder	11 178
Living alone	10 282
Spouse	29 129
Child	33 354
Other relatives	3 434
Nonrelatives	1 649
Institutionalized persons	782
Other persons in group quarters	690
Persons per household	2.50
Persons per family	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	16 926
In households	16 245
Householder	11 387
Nonfamily householder	5 104
Living alone	5 020
Spouse	3 981
Other relatives	787
Nonrelatives	90
Institutionalized persons	679
Other persons in group quarters	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	33 795
With own children under 18 years	14 575
Number of own children under 18 years	24 418
Married-couple families	29 142
With own children under 18 years	12 416
Number of own children under 18 years	21 120
Female householder, no husband present	3 671
With own children under 18 years	1 774
Number of own children under 18 years	2 750
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	43 777
Never married	9 395
Now married, except separated	29 900
Separated	322
Widowed	1 006
Divorced	3 154
Females 15 years and over	48 674
Never married	7 239
Now married, except separated	29 903
Separated	453
Widowed	6 871
Divorced	4 208

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Calbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Calbert County						Sheffield city, Calbert County			
	Calbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Calbert County						Sheffield city, Calbert County			
	Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)		
RACE	Florence, AL MSA													
	131 327	10 380	79 661	36 426	4 037	2 192	2 707	1 468	12 268	4 037	2 192	2 707		
	114 380	7 864	71 560	29 922	3 531	1 890	1 023	1 444	10 570	3 531	1 890	1 023		
	16 263	2 455	7 695	6 219	474	286	1 683	12	1 620	474	286	1 683		
	302	29	137	98	12	13	1	3	25	12	13	1		
	300	29	163	98	12	13	1	3	25	12	13	1		
	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	289	24	196	157	14	1	—	9	42	14	1	—		
	275	24	182	148	14	1	—	9	42	14	1	—		
	64	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		
	17	—	14	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
	26	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—		
	91	21	54	48	12	—	—	9	16	12	—	—		
	40	—	28	16	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—		
	17	1	7	6	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	4	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	16	—	14	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
	14	—	14	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	3	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	93	8	45	30	30	6	2	—	—	11	6	2	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons														
Hispanic origin (of any race)														
Mexican														
Puerto Rican														
Cuban														
Other Hispanic														
Not of Hispanic origin														
2 707														
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Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County—Con.		Remainder of Colbert County										
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	
RACE													
All persons	1 444	—	—	—	—	24	4 851	4 100	12 268	8 059	7 718	4 266	
White	1 420	—	—	—	—	24	4 571	2 477	10 570	6 351	7 225	3 738	
Black	12	—	—	—	—	—	271	1 604	1 620	1 653	454	511	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	25	36	31	1	
American Indian	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	25	36	31	1	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	42	11	3	2	
Asian	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	42	11	3	2	
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	8	5	14	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	1 444	—	—	—	—	24	4 851	4 100	12 268	8 059	7 718	4 266	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	73	22	21	20	
Mexican	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	23	10	12	19	
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 438	—	—	—	—	24	4 844	4 095	12 195	8 037	7 697	4 246	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	1 444	—	—	—	—	24	4 851	4 100	12 268	8 059	7 718	4 266	
White	1 420	—	—	—	—	24	4 571	2 477	10 570	6 351	7 225	3 738	
Hispanic origin	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	53	16	9	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 414	—	—	—	—	24	4 566	2 473	10 517	6 335	7 216	3 735	
Black	12	—	—	—	—	—	271	1 604	1 620	1 653	454	511	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	7	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	12	—	—	—	—	—	271	1 603	1 611	1 652	447	508	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	25	36	31	1	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	24	36	31	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	42	11	3	2	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	42	11	3	2	
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	8	5	14	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	3	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	14	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Lauderdale County							Florence city, Lauderdale County				
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104
RACE												
All persons	1 025	1 824	2 197	4 285	6 145	7 420	3 520	9 503	1 023	1 824	2 197	2 713
White	715	1 530	58	3 769	5 727	7 058	2 894	9 261	713	1 530	58	2 387
Black	302	287	2 138	489	358	293	618	186	302	287	2 138	2 308
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	6	—	17	16	16	5	18	3	6	—	7
American Indian	3	6	—	17	16	15	5	18	3	6	—	7
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	1	9	37	41	1	37	4	1	1	9
Asian	4	1	1	6	34	41	1	34	4	1	1	6
Chinese	—	—	—	3	19	16	—	3	—	—	—	2
Filipino	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	9	16	—	16	—	1	—	4
Korean	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	8	2	—	1	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	—	—	3
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hawaiian	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	12	2	1	—	—	—	1
Other race	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 025	1 824	2 197	4 285	6 145	7 420	3 520	9 503	1 023	1 824	2 197	2 713
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	8	2	12	32	48	6	30	10	8	2	8
Mexican	5	1	1	6	14	17	—	17	5	1	1	2
Puerto Rican	3	6	—	—	—	12	—	1	3	6	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hispanic	2	1	1	6	16	18	3	12	2	1	1	3
Not of Hispanic origin	1 015	1 816	2 195	4 273	6 113	7 372	3 514	9 473	1 013	1 816	2 195	2 705
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 025	1 824	2 197	4 285	6 145	7 420	3 520	9 503	1 023	1 824	2 197	2 713
White	715	1 530	58	3 769	5 727	7 058	2 894	9 261	713	1 530	58	2 387
Hispanic origin	5	7	—	11	19	37	3	28	5	7	—	8
Not of Hispanic origin	710	1 523	58	3 758	5 708	7 021	2 891	9 233	708	1 523	58	2 379
Black	302	287	2 138	489	358	293	618	186	302	287	2 138	2 308
Hispanic origin	4	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	4	—	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	298	287	2 136	489	355	293	617	185	298	287	2 136	308
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	6	—	17	16	16	5	18	3	6	—	7
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3	5	—	17	16	16	5	18	3	5	—	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	1	9	37	41	1	37	4	1	1	9
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	1	1	9	34	41	1	37	4	1	1	9
Other race	1	—	—	1	7	12	2	1	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.										Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	
RACE												
All persons	1 054	3 386	2 324	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 501	26	2 491	2	—	
White	819	2 963	1 945	3 613	5 690	3 535	4 261	26	2 382	2	—	
Black	220	395	367	479	358	1 095	191	—	79	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	9	7	16	16	17	9	—	3	—	—	
American Indian	5	9	7	16	16	17	9	—	3	—	—	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	10	4	9	37	13	35	—	26	—	—	
Asian	8	10	4	6	34	13	35	—	26	—	—	
Chinese	3	1	—	—	19	4	16	—	3	—	—	
Filipino	1	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	
Japanese	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	1	4	—	—	9	1	13	—	16	—	—	
Korean	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Other Asian	—	2	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	2	9	1	1	7	1	5	—	1	—	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 054	3 386	2 324	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 501	26	2 491	2	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	32	4	12	32	13	37	—	14	—	—	
Mexican	2	18	2	6	14	3	7	—	9	—	—	
Puerto Rican	2	1	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	
Cuban	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	3	12	2	6	16	7	17	—	5	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 047	3 354	2 320	4 106	6 076	4 648	4 464	26	2 477	2	—	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 054	3 386	2 324	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 501	26	2 491	2	—	
White	819	2 963	1 945	3 613	5 690	3 535	4 261	26	2 382	2	—	
Hispanic origin	4	17	3	11	19	12	33	—	12	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	815	2 946	1 942	3 602	5 671	3 523	4 228	26	2 370	2	—	
Black	220	395	367	479	358	1 095	191	—	79	—	—	
Hispanic origin	2	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	218	390	367	479	355	1 095	191	—	78	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	9	7	16	16	17	9	—	3	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	5	8	7	16	16	17	9	—	3	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	10	4	9	37	13	35	—	26	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	8	10	4	9	34	13	35	—	26	—	—	
Other race	2	9	1	1	7	1	5	—	1	—	—	
Hispanic origin	1	9	1	1	7	1	4	—	1	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.										
RACE		Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
All persons		167	167	37	2 919	3 494	1 899	5 146	7 012	11 758	4 255	6 546
White		156	156	37	2 797	2 868	1 876	5 036	6 879	11 535	4 237	6 215
Black		10	10	—	102	618	19	101	107	193	11	315
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	1	—	6	5	3	7	15	15	3	10
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	6	1	—	2	11	10	4	5
Asian		—	—	—	6	1	—	2	8	9	3	5
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	1	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	5	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		167	167	37	2 919	3 494	1 899	5 146	7 012	11 758	4 255	6 546
Hispanic origin (of any race)		—	—	—	11	6	13	20	16	40	7	21
Mexican		—	—	—	10	—	7	6	8	19	5	13
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	—	—	1	3	—	14	7	21	2	8
Not of Hispanic origin		167	167	37	2 908	3 488	1 886	5 126	6 996	11 718	4 248	6 525
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		167	167	37	2 919	3 494	1 899	5 146	7 012	11 758	4 255	6 546
White		156	156	37	2 797	2 868	1 876	5 036	6 879	11 535	4 237	6 215
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	4	3	13	20	16	35	7	21
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black		10	10	—	102	618	19	101	107	193	11	315
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	1	—	6	5	3	7	15	15	3	10
American Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	6	1	—	2	11	10	4	5
Asian		—	—	—	6	1	—	2	8	9	3	5
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	1	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	7	2	1	—	—	5	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Louderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County				
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Troct 201	Troct 202	Troct 203	Troct 204	Troct 207
All housing units	55 334	21 812	4 709	33 522	15 913	1 866	1 077	1 161	615	4 974
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	51 001	20 096	4 326	30 905	14 910	1 745	944	1 073	574	4 720
Owner-occupied housing units	37 804	15 131	2 844	22 673	9 021	1 169	555	591	536	3 531
Percent of occupied housing units	74.1	75.3	65.7	73.4	60.5	67.0	58.8	55.1	93.4	74.8
White	34 401	13 191	2 410	21 210	8 003	1 116	521	250	530	3 143
Black	3 279	1 889	420	1 390	978	48	28	341	3	378
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	72	33	8	39	17	3	5	—	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	14	5	31	23	2	—	—	3	5
Other race	7	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	87	32	6	55	23	—	2	3	1	14
White, not of Hispanic origin	34 329	13 170	2 406	21 159	7 980	1 116	520	248	529	3 133
Renter-occupied housing units	13 197	4 965	1 482	8 232	5 889	576	389	482	38	1 189
White	10 678	3 827	997	6 851	4 615	456	307	199	38	1 020
Black	2 424	1 107	475	1 317	1 221	115	78	282	—	160
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	47	17	6	30	24	3	2	1	—	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	6	2	23	20	1	1	—	—	3
Other race	19	8	2	11	9	1	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	57	26	12	31	25	6	4	1	1	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	10 644	3 809	987	6 835	4 603	451	304	198	37	1 016
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4 333	1 716	383	2 617	1 003	121	133	88	41	254
For sale only	534	211	51	323	166	23	18	8	—	52
For rent	989	391	171	598	432	55	58	28	30	84
Rented or sold, not occupied	439	200	29	239	122	18	2	9	—	29
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	826	355	9	471	33	3	4	—	2	28
For migrant workers	4	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other vacant	1 541	555	122	986	250	21	51	43	7	59
Boarded up	61	28	7	33	14	—	6	1	—	2
ROOMS										
1 room	200	92	31	108	63	6	8	17	—	8
2 rooms	819	275	82	544	349	25	35	22	—	46
3 rooms	3 316	1 168	366	2 148	1 464	151	108	99	8	168
4 rooms	10 052	3 906	848	6 146	3 018	326	210	290	23	948
5 rooms	14 340	5 981	1 157	8 359	3 527	527	213	339	82	1 263
6 rooms	13 054	5 245	1 032	7 809	3 449	447	211	222	153	1 332
7 rooms	6 881	2 698	575	4 183	1 938	212	102	99	163	628
8 or more rooms	6 672	2 447	618	4 225	2 105	172	190	73	186	581
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	6.8	5.5
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	6.9	5.7
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	6.8	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	41 961	16 869	3 605	25 092	10 957	1 482	759	791	583	3 800
1, attached	609	202	68	407	265	34	13	21	—	24
2	1 895	943	444	952	852	121	109	213	1	165
3 or 4	1 509	520	266	989	883	96	94	76	—	100
5 to 9	1 731	539	102	1 192	1 106	55	44	2	1	219
10 to 19	805	181	81	624	602	25	40	16	—	57
20 to 49	553	74	25	479	439	—	—	—	25	49
50 or more	503	—	—	503	503	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	5 273	2 272	64	3 001	172	37	—	26	1	519
Other	495	212	54	283	134	16	18	16	4	41
Occupied housing units	51 001	20 096	4 326	30 905	14 910	1 745	944	1 073	574	4 720
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	11 827	4 592	1 267	7 235	4 415	515	317	351	87	951
2 persons	17 456	6 850	1 477	10 606	5 149	638	318	282	243	1 630
3 persons	9 737	3 906	730	5 831	2 443	291	137	185	118	974
4 persons	8 031	3 152	507	4 879	1 922	196	85	131	95	821
5 persons	2 819	1 102	216	1 717	692	65	58	69	26	258
6 or more persons	1 131	494	129	637	289	40	29	55	5	86
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.30	2.11	2.27	2.09	2.06	1.99	2.16	2.32	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.33	2.12	2.36	2.22	2.05	2.08	2.11	2.31	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	2.14	2.08	1.97	1.81	2.11	1.83	2.25	2.75	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	50 075	19 687	4 228	30 388	14 686	1 710	929	1 025	574	4 638
1.01 to 1.50	755	324	78	431	185	28	14	36	—	54
1.51 or more	171	85	20	86	39	7	1	12	—	28
Mean .....	.45	.45	.42	.44	.42	.42	.40	.49	.36	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	28 353	11 579	2 604	16 774	8 264	1 080	503	517	511	2 936
Less than \$20,000	1 957	850	183	1 107	512	45	43	94	1	74
\$20,000 to \$39,999	7 533	3 472	983	4 061	2 078	487	218	250	28	529
\$40,000 to \$59,999	8 449	3 650	702	4 799	2 179	354	112	119	119	1 108
\$60,000 to \$79,999	5 436	2 024	396	3 412	1 700	100	65	40	192	650
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 438	799	160	1 639	963	38	30	8	85	280
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 713	552	130	1 161	553	33	29	5	65	205
\$150,000 to \$199,999	457	133	36	324	160	14	5	1	17	46
\$200,000 to \$249,999	192	61	6	131	64	5	—	—	—	31
\$250,000 to \$299,999	89	22	5	67	27	—	—	—	2	7
\$300,000 or more	89	16	3	73	28	1	1	—	1	6
Median (dollars)	49 700	46 300	42 600	52 300	53 000	40 300	39 200	32 900	70 600	53 800
Mean (dollars)	58 600	54 000	51 900	61 800	61 900	48 500	49 400	36 000	78 000	63 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 573	4 725	1 463	7 848	5 826	572	384	474	35	1 170
Median contract rent (dollars)	208	190	174	218	229	182	192	123	306	276
Mean contract rent (dollars)	211	192	171	222	229	180	191	137	306	252
With meals included in rent	31	3	—	28	27	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	637	141	—	690	705	—	—	—	—	50
No meals included in rent	11 281	4 182	1 371	7 099	5 474	539	353	447	34	1 079
No cash rent	1 261	540	92	721	325	33	31	27	1	90

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County					Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
All housing units.....	1 866	1 077	1 161	605	-	-	-	-	10	2 085
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 745	944	1 073	564	-	-	-	-	10	1 984
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 169	555	591	529	-	-	-	-	7	1 390
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.0	58.8	55.1	93.8	-	-	-	-	70.0	70.1
White.....	1 116	521	250	523	-	-	-	-	7	1 345
Black.....	48	28	341	3	-	-	-	-	-	43
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 116	520	248	522	-	-	-	-	7	1 344
Renter-occupied housing units.....	576	389	482	35	-	-	-	-	3	594
White.....	456	307	199	35	-	-	-	-	3	543
Black.....	115	78	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	451	304	198	34	-	-	-	-	3	540
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	121	133	88	41	-	-	-	-	-	101
For sale only.....	23	18	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	17
For rent.....	55	58	28	30	-	-	-	-	-	25
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	18	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
For migrant workers.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	21	51	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	44
Boarded up.....	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ROOMS										
1 room.....	6	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
2 rooms.....	25	35	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
3 rooms.....	151	108	99	8	-	-	-	-	-	131
4 rooms.....	326	210	290	22	-	-	-	-	1	298
5 rooms.....	527	213	339	78	-	-	-	-	4	585
6 rooms.....	447	211	222	152	-	-	-	-	1	549
7 rooms.....	212	102	99	162	-	-	-	-	1	251
8 or more rooms.....	172	190	73	183	-	-	-	-	3	234
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	4.9	6.8	-	-	-	-	5.5	5.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	5.6	5.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	6.5	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.5	5.0	6.9	-	-	-	-	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.3	5.5	6.9	-	-	-	-	7.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.0	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 482	759	791	573	-	-	-	-	10	1 695
1, attached.....	34	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2.....	121	109	213	1	-	-	-	-	-	112
3 or 4.....	96	94	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
5 to 9.....	55	44	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	89
10 to 19.....	25	40	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
20 to 49.....	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	37	-	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	41
Other.....	16	18	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	25
Occupied housing units.....	1 745	944	1 073	564	-	-	-	-	10	1 984
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	515	317	351	84	-	-	-	-	3	555
2 persons.....	638	318	282	239	-	-	-	-	4	680
3 persons.....	291	137	185	117	-	-	-	-	1	340
4 persons.....	196	85	131	95	-	-	-	-	-	305
5 persons.....	65	58	69	24	-	-	-	-	2	79
6 or more persons.....	40	29	55	5	-	-	-	-	-	25
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.06	1.99	2.16	2.33	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.05	2.08	2.11	2.31	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.11	1.83	2.25	2.94	-	-	-	-	2.00	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 710	929	1 025	564	-	-	-	-	10	1 963
1.01 to 1.50.....	28	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
1.51 or more.....	7	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mean.....	.42	.40	.49	.36	-	-	-	-	.37	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 080	503	517	504	-	-	-	-	7	1 236
Less than \$20,000.....	45	43	94	1	-	-	-	-	-	105
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	487	218	250	28	-	-	-	-	-	390
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	354	112	119	117	-	-	-	-	2	383
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	100	65	40	191	-	-	-	-	1	226
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	38	30	8	84	-	-	-	-	1	83
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	33	29	5	63	-	-	-	-	2	41
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	14	5	1	16	-	-	-	-	1	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	40 300	39 200	32 900	70 600	-	-	-	-	85 000	44 900
Mean (dollars).....	48 500	49 400	36 000	77 800	-	-	-	-	98 600	49 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	572	384	474	33	-	-	-	-	2	579
Median contract rent (dollars).....	182	192	123	307	-	-	-	-	287	166
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	180	191	137	307	-	-	-	-	288	172
With meals included in rent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent.....	539	353	447	32	-	-	-	-	2	531
No cash rent.....	33	31	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	48

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
All housing units.....	1 714	4 974	3 177	3 105	2 038	457	1 112	965	1 718	2 741
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 635	4 720	2 928	2 859	1 634	413	1 046	880	1 635	2 618
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 109	3 531	2 454	2 416	1 380	204	416	365	1 238	1 739
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.8	74.8	83.8	84.5	84.5	49.4	39.8	41.5	75.7	66.4
White.....	773	3 143	2 024	2 260	1 229	152	363	12	1 126	1 676
Black.....	332	378	420	146	150	51	52	353	110	54
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	3	8	8	—	—	1	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other race.....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	14	2	4	3	—	—	—	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	772	3 133	2 022	2 259	1 227	152	363	12	1 124	1 673
Renter-occupied housing units.....	526	1 189	474	443	254	209	630	515	397	879
White.....	279	1 020	371	410	204	150	550	18	337	790
Black.....	247	160	99	28	48	57	78	497	55	78
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Other race.....	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	7	—	1	2	—	2	1	2	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	278	1 016	371	410	204	150	548	18	335	789
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	79	254	249	246	404	44	66	85	83	123
For sale only.....	16	52	31	23	21	3	8	5	16	15
For rent.....	24	84	28	39	20	15	41	24	29	59
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	8	29	51	52	19	8	7	1	1	22
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	28	61	29	223	1	2	1	1	13
For migrant workers.....	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	29	59	78	103	120	17	8	54	36	14
Boarded up.....	—	2	4	8	5	2	—	6	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	16	8	15	10	6	2	7	4	1	3
2 rooms.....	32	46	30	37	17	9	68	15	16	42
3 rooms.....	102	168	162	125	114	79	319	78	41	201
4 rooms.....	260	948	556	613	382	115	198	294	274	431
5 rooms.....	387	1 263	946	953	686	134	131	315	611	475
6 rooms.....	449	1 332	707	713	462	82	161	158	472	634
7 rooms.....	247	628	412	370	214	20	100	65	185	452
8 or more rooms.....	221	581	349	284	157	16	128	36	118	503
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.5	5.4	5.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.1	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 319	3 800	2 485	2 286	1 669	342	508	622	1 548	1 783
1, attached.....	25	24	20	15	22	8	11	15	15	84
2.....	177	165	11	28	6	30	53	196	57	15
3 or 4.....	58	100	8	2	1	14	37	90	28	77
5 to 9.....	88	219	19	3	19	14	50	9	5	397
10 to 19.....	27	57	1	—	5	18	35	22	30	62
20 to 49.....	—	49	—	—	—	23	39	—	—	91
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	—	—	150
Mobile home or trailer.....	7	519	606	741	294	1	—	4	16	67
Other.....	13	41	27	30	22	7	26	7	19	15
Occupied housing units.....	1 635	4 720	2 928	2 859	1 634	413	1 046	880	1 635	2 618
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	453	951	520	514	329	155	591	297	325	726
2 persons.....	558	1 630	978	958	565	118	277	219	583	1 062
3 persons.....	277	974	604	647	333	55	73	151	322	418
4 persons.....	216	821	523	495	285	44	79	116	253	301
5 persons.....	87	258	207	172	81	25	16	56	109	82
6 or more persons.....	44	86	96	73	41	16	10	41	43	29
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.36	2.47	2.46	2.36	1.94	1.50—	2.15	2.34	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.35	2.09	1.93	2.10	2.27	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.96	2.06	2.61	2.52	2.44	1.76	1.50—	2.21	2.73	1.76
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 606	4 638	2 831	2 804	1 607	391	1 039	846	1 603	2 598
1.01 to 1.50.....	23	54	83	45	22	17	3	29	30	18
1.51 or more.....	6	28	14	10	5	5	4	5	2	2
Median.....	.43	.45	.48	.48	.46	.49	.36	.51	.47	.38
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 034	2 936	1 509	1 338	915	188	384	330	1 144	1 581
Less than \$20,000.....	28	74	165	167	128	66	13	73	111	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	302	529	463	419	386	87	98	166	502	80
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	375	1 108	409	436	235	27	109	74	384	368
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	199	650	236	208	108	6	68	14	106	526
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	77	280	94	70	34	2	47	2	19	321
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	43	205	83	32	16	—	30	—	18	210
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	6	46	34	3	1	—	8	—	2	37
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	3	31	15	1	3	—	5	1	—	22
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	7	5	1	3	—	5	—	1	4
\$300,000 or more.....	—	6	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	4
Median (dollars).....	48 000	53 800	44 000	43 100	37 600	26 900	54 000	31 000	38 600	72 400
Mean (dollars).....	54 100	63 400	55 600	46 400	43 400	28 500	66 700	33 000	41 900	80 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	517	1 170	413	366	215	208	630	504	388	874
Median contract rent (dollars).....	156	276	161	181	145	184	165	126	211	298
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	167	252	172	193	145	193	193	135	218	289
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	17	5	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	187	50	—	—	—	—	898	413	—	263
No meals included in rent.....	462	1 079	308	275	154	186	597	465	348	844
No cash rent.....	53	90	105	91	61	22	16	34	40	29

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
All housing units -----	2 860	1 437	3 740	456	1 112	965	1 275	113	1 873	965
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	2 743	1 323	3 456	412	1 046	880	1 169	104	1 664	910
Owner-occupied housing units-----	2 157	1 078	2 939	204	416	365	690	22	554	521
Percent of occupied housing units-----	78.6	81.5	85.0	49.5	39.8	41.5	59.0	21.2	33.3	57.3
White-----	2 087	905	2 877	152	363	12	659	22	543	475
Black-----	57	171	49	51	52	353	28	—	10	45
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	6	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	7	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other race-----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	10	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	2 077	905	2 873	152	363	12	657	22	542	474
Renter-occupied housing units-----	586	245	517	208	630	515	479	82	1 110	389
White-----	545	200	505	149	550	18	388	75	969	312
Black-----	30	44	9	57	78	497	87	6	132	75
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	4	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	2
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	5	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
Other race-----	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	3	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	10	—
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	544	200	503	149	548	18	387	75	964	312
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units-----	117	114	284	44	66	85	106	9	209	55
For sale only-----	25	7	53	3	8	5	16	1	21	8
For rent-----	41	19	30	15	41	24	49	7	123	10
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	14	14	32	8	7	1	17	1	21	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	5	46	87	1	2	1	3	—	2	1
For migrant workers-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant-----	32	28	82	17	8	54	21	—	42	25
Boarded up-----	—	—	6	2	—	6	1	—	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room-----	7	1	9	2	7	4	1	1	29	—
2 rooms-----	12	12	34	9	68	15	29	4	106	7
3 rooms-----	112	49	118	79	319	78	120	4	356	55
4 rooms-----	316	278	602	114	198	294	235	54	470	317
5 rooms-----	528	401	804	134	131	315	285	23	348	318
6 rooms-----	780	345	827	82	161	158	299	12	301	188
7 rooms-----	554	196	520	20	100	65	152	5	120	61
8 or more rooms-----	551	155	826	16	128	36	154	10	143	19
Median, all housing units-----	6.1	5.4	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.8
Mean, all housing units-----	6.2	5.6	6.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.9
Median, occupied housing units-----	6.1	5.5	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.5	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.2	6.5	5.4	6.2	7.1	6.1	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	2 314	1 153	2 839	342	508	622	883	26	861	750
1, attached-----	22	11	100	8	11	15	10	—	25	6
2-----	22	4	21	29	53	196	76	2	289	66
3 or 4-----	48	6	19	14	37	90	121	31	250	135
5 to 9-----	90	1	44	14	50	9	92	18	249	—
10 to 19-----	88	2	12	18	35	22	42	36	176	1
20 to 49-----	119	—	81	23	39	—	43	—	—	—
50 or more-----	—	—	—	—	353	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	141	243	596	1	—	4	1	—	—	1
Other-----	16	17	28	7	26	7	7	—	23	6
Occupied housing units-----	2 743	1 323	3 456	412	1 046	880	1 169	104	1 664	910
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	488	251	547	155	591	297	395	18	687	251
2 persons-----	908	483	1 180	117	277	219	439	61	567	275
3 persons-----	578	255	758	55	73	151	183	15	204	158
4 persons-----	548	211	658	44	79	116	108	8	124	132
5 persons-----	172	84	234	25	16	56	30	2	57	62
6 or more persons-----	49	39	79	16	10	41	14	—	25	32
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.47	2.35	2.50	1.94	1.50—	2.15	1.93	2.06	1.76	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.62	2.36	2.56	2.09	1.93	2.10	2.04	1.88	1.90	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.01	2.32	2.23	1.76	1.50—	2.21	1.73	2.08	1.65	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	2 723	1 283	3 397	390	1 039	846	1 158	103	1 641	878
1.01 to 1.50-----	16	31	54	17	3	29	8	1	19	25
1.51 or more-----	4	9	5	5	4	5	3	—	4	7
Mean-----	.43	.47	.44	.49	.36	.51	.38	.45	.42	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 899	664	2 074	188	384	330	639	19	471	498
Less than \$20,000-----	36	60	56	66	13	73	15	—	29	160
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	164	163	202	87	98	166	183	—	210	270
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	550	172	437	27	109	74	212	9	153	60
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	608	153	474	6	68	14	136	5	41	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	390	68	262	2	47	2	47	2	13	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	130	41	368	—	30	—	26	3	16	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	16	6	150	—	8	—	15	—	6	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	1	59	—	5	1	3	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	2	—	35	—	5	—	1	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more-----	1	—	31	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Median (dollars)-----	66 900	51 700	74 000	26 900	54 000	31 000	49 300	61 300	39 700	26 100
Mean (dollars)-----	68 600	55 800	92 800	28 500	66 700	33 000	58 100	70 700	46 900	26 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	570	203	481	207	630	504	472	82	1 102	384
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	338	124	239	184	165	126	242	237	202	142
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	332	138	264	193	193	135	236	234	199	149
With meals included in rent-----	1	—	2	—	17	5	—	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	287	—	519	—	898	413	—	—	200	—
No meals included in rent-----	540	146	413	185	597	465	460	81	1 030	336
No cash rent-----	29	57	66	22	16	34	12	1	70	48

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.						Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 642	2 730	2 060	1 749	10	963	1	—	—	76
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 564	2 607	1 961	1 669	9	915	1	—	—	71
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 192	1 730	1 332	1 276	7	712	—	—	—	46
Percent of occupied housing units.....	76.2	66.4	67.9	76.5	77.8	77.8	—	—	—	64.8
White.....	1 083	1 667	1 101	1 235	7	684	—	—	—	43
Black.....	107	54	225	33	—	20	—	—	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	7	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	3	3	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 081	1 664	1 098	1 226	7	682	—	—	—	43
Renter-occupied housing units.....	372	877	629	393	2	203	1	—	—	25
White.....	312	788	494	361	2	197	1	—	—	25
Black.....	55	78	128	24	—	4	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	5	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	310	787	494	360	2	197	1	—	—	25
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	78	123	99	80	1	48	—	—	—	5
For sale only.....	14	15	38	19	—	18	—	—	—	2
For rent.....	27	59	36	34	—	7	—	—	—	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	22	10	13	—	10	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	13	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	35	14	13	10	1	10	—	—	—	1
Boarded up.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	3	6	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	15	42	40	6	—	8	—	—	—	1
3 rooms.....	37	201	99	84	1	31	—	—	—	4
4 rooms.....	257	430	313	190	1	145	1	—	—	17
5 rooms.....	577	473	545	215	2	161	—	—	—	34
6 rooms.....	459	630	584	408	1	166	—	—	—	13
7 rooms.....	182	451	289	379	1	113	—	—	—	3
8 or more rooms.....	114	500	184	462	4	335	—	—	—	4
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	4.0	—	—	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	4.0	—	—	5.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.5	7.0	6.3	4.0	—	—	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	6.5	6.0	6.9	7.7	7.0	—	—	—	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	—	—	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 486	1 772	1 653	1 390	10	654	—	—	—	62
1, attached.....	15	84	11	10	—	70	—	—	—	—
2.....	55	15	54	10	—	7	1	—	—	2
3 or 4.....	27	77	56	29	—	16	—	—	—	1
5 to 9.....	5	397	142	90	—	40	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	30	62	82	88	—	10	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	91	43	119	—	81	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	5	67	6	6	—	81	—	—	—	11
Other.....	19	15	13	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 564	2 607	1 961	1 669	9	915	1	—	—	71
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	305	724	536	297	—	159	—	—	—	20
2 persons.....	556	1 059	724	546	5	304	1	—	—	27
3 persons.....	313	417	326	347	1	200	—	—	—	9
4 persons.....	243	297	244	351	2	174	—	—	—	10
5 persons.....	105	82	88	106	1	62	—	—	—	4
6 or more persons.....	42	28	43	22	—	16	—	—	—	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.05	2.11	2.48	2.40	2.48	2.00	—	—	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.15	2.14	2.78	2.20	2.71	—	—	—	1.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.75	1.75	2.02	1.75	4.00	1.93	2.00	—	—	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 533	2 588	1 931	1 665	9	905	1	—	—	70
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	17	27	2	—	8	—	—	—	1
1.51 or more.....	2	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.47	.38	.42	.41	.43	.41	.50	—	—	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 109	1 574	1 253	1 197	7	595	—	—	—	35
Less than \$20,000.....	105	9	34	6	—	2	—	—	—	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	488	79	451	37	—	9	—	—	—	14
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	377	367	528	210	—	53	—	—	—	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	102	524	190	451	1	156	—	—	—	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	19	320	33	370	2	104	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	14	208	14	107	3	132	—	—	—	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	37	2	12	1	77	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	22	—	2	—	31	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	4	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	4	1	1	—	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	38 700	72 400	44 400	75 600	129 200	94 200	—	—	—	34 400
Mean (dollars).....	41 700	80 100	47 300	77 000	117 500	119 000	—	—	—	47 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	363	872	620	388	2	200	1	—	—	25
Median contract rent (dollars).....	213	298	251	360	162	320	163	—	—	172
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	220	289	250	366	163	311	163	—	—	192
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	263	—	—	—	519	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	323	842	583	380	2	190	1	—	—	25
No cash rent.....	40	29	37	8	—	8	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
All housing units.....	11	1 111	1 427	840	1 985	2 777	4 567	1 733	3 081
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	11	1 074	1 314	699	1 857	2 541	4 237	1 609	2 581
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9	881	1 071	592	1 565	2 227	3 681	1 385	2 195
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.8	82.0	81.5	84.7	84.3	87.6	86.9	86.1	85.0
White.....	9	852	898	588	1 531	2 193	3 620	1 379	2 094
Black.....	—	24	171	3	31	29	54	2	95
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	—	1	3	4	4	1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	3	2	3	2	9	4	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	9	851	898	586	1 528	2 191	3 612	1 375	2 086
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2	193	243	107	292	314	556	224	386
White.....	2	184	198	105	283	308	539	224	367
Black.....	—	6	44	2	7	5	14	—	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2	184	198	105	282	306	539	223	367
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	—	37	113	141	128	236	330	124	500
For sale only.....	—	6	7	4	20	35	41	17	25
For rent.....	—	7	19	9	14	23	33	32	27
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	1	14	15	24	22	23	7	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	1	46	74	8	84	82	24	119
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	22	27	39	62	72	151	44	318
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	2	8
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	2	1	5	4	5	6	5	17
2 rooms.....	—	6	12	10	16	26	52	20	52
3 rooms.....	—	28	48	46	71	87	120	66	214
4 rooms.....	1	126	277	237	401	457	702	305	604
5 rooms.....	2	313	399	259	587	643	1 260	501	834
6 rooms.....	4	372	344	162	494	661	1 194	432	684
7 rooms.....	1	175	195	64	233	407	591	227	349
8 or more rooms.....	3	89	151	57	179	491	642	177	327
Median, all housing units.....	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	11	924	1 143	597	1 576	2 185	3 779	1 354	2 504
1, attached.....	—	12	11	5	7	30	52	13	12
2.....	—	12	4	1	4	14	31	16	15
3 or 4.....	—	19	6	1	11	3	15	29	21
5 to 9.....	—	—	1	—	1	4	24	6	50
10 to 19.....	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	16
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	135	243	234	373	515	583	299	436
Other.....	—	9	17	2	13	24	42	15	27
Occupied housing units.....	11	1 074	1 314	699	1 857	2 541	4 237	1 609	2 581
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	2	191	251	119	307	388	643	328	571
2 persons.....	3	362	478	240	596	876	1 459	507	908
3 persons.....	1	231	254	158	408	558	917	348	504
4 persons.....	4	197	209	116	365	484	855	292	425
5 persons.....	—	66	83	51	138	172	278	107	126
6 or more persons.....	1	27	39	15	43	63	85	27	47
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.00	2.46	2.35	2.46	2.56	2.51	2.52	2.44	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.43	2.36	2.46	2.53	2.51	2.56	2.45	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.00	2.66	2.31	2.48	2.72	2.50	2.33	2.37	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	10	1 058	1 274	671	1 823	2 492	4 172	1 585	2 546
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	14	31	26	26	46	55	18	28
1.51 or more.....	—	2	9	2	8	3	10	6	7
Mean.....	.52	.46	.47	.51	.50	.45	.47	.47	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	7	702	657	256	859	1 479	2 492	757	1 266
Less than \$20,000.....	—	30	60	57	92	54	122	68	106
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	127	163	91	276	193	546	221	351
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	340	172	56	267	384	767	244	382
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	157	152	38	166	318	486	159	230
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	20	66	5	43	158	252	35	96
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	23	38	8	13	236	176	24	84
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	4	5	1	1	73	60	6	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	1	—	—	28	36	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	17	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	—	1	13	30	—	—
Median (dollars).....	67 500	50 500	51 400	36 200	43 600	66 100	54 000	46 100	47 200
Mean (dollars).....	74 300	54 100	55 200	40 400	46 800	82 300	68 300	49 700	54 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2	182	201	82	235	281	503	192	318
Median contract rent (dollars).....	262	255	124	125	140	207	222	180	179
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	263	253	138	131	154	223	239	188	169
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	2	160	144	64	203	223	412	140	251
No cash rent.....	—	21	57	18	32	58	91	52	67

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA		Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County			Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County	
	Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	45 079	3 407	28 061	12 618	1 572	449	1 572	449	4 163	1 572	449	1 052	4 163
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 401	2 410	21 210	8 003	3 143	3 143	1 116	250	3 143	1 116	250	773	3 143
Percent of occupied housing units -----	76.3	70.7	75.6	63.4	75.5	75.5	71.0	55.7	75.5	71.0	55.7	73.5	75.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 678	997	6 851	4 615	1 999	1 020	456	199	1 020	456	199	279	1 020
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.7	29.3	24.4	36.6	24.5	24.5	29.0	44.3	24.5	29.0	44.3	26.5	24.5
ROOMS													
1 room -----	112	7	66	41	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	11	3
2 rooms -----	513	41	366	255	13	23	13	7	23	13	7	13	23
3 rooms -----	2 242	192	1 535	1 115	103	126	103	31	126	103	31	52	126
4 rooms -----	7 376	517	4 655	2 143	2 433	743	2 433	132	743	2 433	132	128	743
5 rooms -----	11 611	834	6 950	2 676	4 443	1 047	4 443	155	1 047	4 443	155	227	1 047
6 rooms -----	11 192	820	6 869	2 859	4 10	1 152	4 10	82	1 152	4 10	82	292	1 152
7 rooms -----	6 053	474	3 765	1 655	1 95	552	1 95	29	552	1 95	29	165	552
8 or more rooms -----	5 980	522	3 855	1 874	2 11	517	2 11	11	517	2 11	11	164	517
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.8	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	35 008	2 815	21 425	8 936	1 317	3 242	1 317	307	3 242	1 317	307	857	3 242
1, attached -----	145	42	335	216	25	21	25	9	21	25	9	17	21
2 -----	1 163	605	558	472	98	125	98	84	125	98	84	97	125
3 or 4 -----	967	123	653	566	43	87	43	18	87	43	18	20	87
5 to 9 -----	1 262	50	910	845	30	185	30	—	185	30	—	40	185
10 to 19 -----	640	47	519	502	20	37	20	3	37	20	3	11	37
20 to 49 -----	439	1	401	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more -----	467	—	467	467	28	389	28	25	389	25	25	2	389
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 283	54	2 567	151	11	24	11	3	24	11	3	8	24
Other -----	370	30	226	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	10 307	984	6 489	3 804	468	846	468	155	846	468	155	306	846
2 persons -----	16 022	1 271	9 880	4 571	601	517	601	142	517	601	142	404	517
3 persons -----	8 607	574	5 302	2 017	262	844	262	75	844	262	75	165	844
4 persons -----	7 062	378	4 429	1 550	167	698	167	44	698	167	44	128	698
5 persons -----	2 308	143	1 482	502	53	197	53	22	197	53	22	38	197
6 or more persons -----	2 773	57	479	174	21	61	21	11	61	21	11	11	61
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.07	2.26	2.05	2.03	2.31	2.03	1.99	2.31	2.03	1.99	2.04	2.31
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.33	2.09	2.35	2.21	2.03	2.39	2.03	1.98	2.39	2.03	1.98	2.11	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.97	1.97	1.90	1.67	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.02	2.00	1.81	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	44 472	3 376	27 674	12 494	1 558	4 116	1 558	440	4 116	1 558	440	1 045	4 116
1.01 to 1.50 -----	519	29	330	104	12	34	12	9	34	12	9	7	34
1.51 or more -----	88	2	57	20	2	13	2	—	13	2	—	—	13
Mean -----	.44	.39	.44	.40	.40	.44	.40	.46	.44	.40	.46	.38	.44
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 499	2 223	15 505	7 322	1 035	2 618	1 035	217	2 618	1 035	217	718	2 618
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 574	127	931	393	44	56	44	46	56	44	46	9	56
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6 456	820	3 546	1 689	335	449	335	125	449	335	125	184	449
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 614	596	4 453	1 907	96	985	96	35	985	96	35	263	985
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 076	356	3 258	1 594	38	592	38	7	592	38	7	160	592
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 311	152	1 589	926	33	196	33	1	196	33	1	56	196
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 656	126	1 138	539	14	43	14	—	43	14	—	36	43
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	191	5	131	156	4	31	4	—	31	4	—	6	31
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	89	5	67	27	3	7	3	—	7	3	—	1	7
\$250,000 or more -----	88	3	72	27	1	6	1	—	6	1	—	—	6
Median (dollars) -----	51 100	43 600	53 600	55 800	40 200	54 600	40 200	29 100	54 600	40 200	29 100	51 300	54 600
Mean (dollars) -----	60 300	53 800	63 300	64 300	48 700	64 800	48 700	31 600	64 800	48 700	31 600	57 800	64 800
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 118	984	6 501	4 571	453	1 002	453	195	1 002	453	195	275	1 002
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	217	184	225	237	190	277	190	121	277	190	121	190	277
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	220	185	229	240	192	256	192	129	256	192	129	195	256
With meals included in rent -----	25	—	22	21	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	698	—	774	798	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	187	50
No meals included in rent -----	9 040	908	5 848	4 293	423	922	423	180	922	423	180	249	922
No cash rent -----	1 053	76	631	257	30	79	30	15	79	30	15	24	79

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County			Florence city, Lauderdale County			Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 112	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)		Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----											
2 395	2 670	1 433		1 463	2 466	1 105	1 512	1 395	2 455	1 595	1 096
2 024	2 260	1 229	1 126	1 676	905	543	1 083	1 667	1 101	898	
84.5	84.6	85.8	77.0	68.0	81.9	35.9	77.6	67.9	69.0	81.9	
371	410	204	337	790	200	969	312	788	494	198	
15.5	15.4	14.2	23.0	32.0	18.1	64.1	22.4	32.1	31.0	18.1	
ROOMS											
1 room -----	8	1	-	2	37	1	21	-	2	4	1
2 rooms -----	23	7	12	37	172	8	79	11	37	32	8
3 rooms -----	91	46	28	25	172	28	266	25	172	81	28
4 rooms -----	495	211	219	357	430	191	375	204	356	242	190
5 rooms -----	822	485	536	430	569	292	280	503	428	424	290
6 rooms -----	623	371	408	569	422	287	256	397	565	457	286
7 rooms -----	339	174	155	422	477	167	108	153	421	220	166
8 or more rooms -----	289	138	105	477	131	131	127	102	474	135	127
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	1 894	2 013	1 201	1 340	1 662	883	745	1 285	1 651	1 277	874
1, attached -----	14	12	15	12	82	6	18	12	82	7	6
2 -----	11	19	3	38	13	4	212	37	13	42	4
3 or 4 -----	3	2	1	16	61	2	181	15	61	43	2
5 to 9 -----	4	2	6	3	308	-	190	3	308	107	-
10 to 19 -----	-	-	-	24	55	1	148	24	55	71	1
20 to 49 -----	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	35	-
50 or more -----	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	139	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	449	598	191	15	63	196	-	4	63	5	196
Other -----	20	24	15	15	13	13	18	15	13	8	13
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	417	462	273	294	697	189	649	274	695	479	189
2 persons -----	863	906	519	536	1 018	427	529	509	1 015	627	422
3 persons -----	504	611	284	290	381	219	173	283	380	255	218
4 persons -----	418	468	258	219	271	188	101	210	267	168	186
5 persons -----	144	159	69	90	75	66	43	86	75	49	65
6 or more persons -----	49	64	30	34	24	16	17	33	23	17	16
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.46	2.35	2.32	2.03	2.35	1.70	2.33	2.02	2.01	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.37	2.46	2.34	2.25	2.14	2.34	1.90	2.27	2.14	2.06	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.69	2.49	2.50	2.64	1.68	2.38	1.54	2.66	1.67	1.82	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	2 347	2 619	1 415	1 440	2 452	1 083	1 496	1 373	2 442	1 581	1 074
1.01 to 1.50 -----	44	42	16	22	13	19	14	21	12	12	19
1.51 or more -----	4	9	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3
Mean -----	.46	.48	.46	.46	.37	.45	.40	.46	.37	.40	.45
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 201	1 234	798	1 038	1 524	536	461	1 006	1 517	1 034	529
Less than \$20,000 -----	110	143	103	99	7	32	28	94	7	29	32
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	365	382	338	454	70	116	204	442	69	374	116
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	318	407	212	348	352	143	151	341	351	436	143
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	194	200	95	98	512	136	40	94	510	155	135
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	63	66	29	18	311	63	13	18	310	26	61
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	30	30	13	17	206	39	16	13	204	12	36
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	31	3	1	2	36	6	6	2	36	2	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	15	1	3	2	22	1	-	-	22	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5	1	3	1	4	-	2	1	4	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	5	1	1	1	4	-	1	-	4	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	45 500	43 800	37 800	38 800	72 700	55 700	39 900	38 800	72 700	44 500	55 100
Mean (dollars) -----	58 700	47 100	43 800	42 200	80 700	59 700	47 100	42 000	80 700	46 800	58 900
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	320	339	167	329	785	167	961	304	783	488	165
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	167	185	163	214	297	136	202	216	297	249	136
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	181	196	163	222	289	145	200	225	289	248	145
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-	-	263	-	187	-	263	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	244	260	117	292	756	122	899	267	754	458	120
No cash rent -----	76	79	50	37	28	45	61	37	28	30	45

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Colbert County		Louderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Colbert County				Sheffield city, Colbert County	
	Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	
Florence, AL MSA										
Occupied housing units -----	5 703	895	2 707	2 199	163	623	538	163	623	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 279	420	1 390	978	48	341	378	48	341	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.5	46.9	51.3	44.5	29.4	54.7	70.3	29.4	54.7	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 424	475	1 317	1 221	115	282	160	115	282	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.5	53.1	48.7	55.5	70.6	45.3	29.7	70.6	45.3	
ROOMS										
1 room -----	29	7	13	13	2	3	2	2	3	
2 rooms -----	111	20	59	51	2	13	6	2	13	
3 rooms -----	455	118	204	177	35	61	16	35	61	
4 rooms -----	1 264	209	662	569	48	131	121	48	131	
5 rooms -----	1 616	226	785	613	39	163	147	39	163	
6 rooms -----	1 197	160	520	415	19	128	132	19	128	
7 rooms -----	577	85	266	211	13	66	60	13	66	
8 or more rooms -----	454	70	198	150	5	58	54	5	58	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	3 903	558	1 827	1 405	76	427	385	76	427	
1, attached -----	74	19	39	30	6	12	3	6	12	
2 -----	556	157	293	289	16	115	29	16	115	
3 or 4 -----	375	112	214	214	47	52	11	47	52	
5 to 9 -----	269	16	139	128	11	2	29	11	2	
10 to 19 -----	98	14	58	57	3	3	4	3	3	
20 to 49 -----	30	4	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more -----	18	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	298	3	64	12	2	1	58	2	1	
Other -----	82	16	29	21	2	11	15	2	11	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	1 477	279	714	588	46	195	102	46	195	
2 persons -----	1 387	200	696	562	35	140	108	35	140	
3 persons -----	1 078	152	494	401	28	128	122	28	128	
4 persons -----	923	122	421	350	26	87	26	26	87	
5 persons -----	491	71	227	185	10	47	10	10	47	
6 or more persons -----	347	71	155	113	18	44	23	18	44	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.49	2.34	2.42	2.41	2.52	2.33	2.26	2.52	2.33	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.60	2.30	2.44	2.41	2.50	2.24	2.24	2.50	2.24	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.37	2.39	2.39	2.41	2.52	2.50	2.33	2.52	2.50	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	5 406	831	2 586	2 107	145	584	508	145	584	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	225	47	96	76	14	27	19	14	27	
1.51 or more -----	72	17	25	16	4	12	4	4	12	
Mean -----	.53	.54	.53	.53	.63	.51	.54	.63	.51	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 759	370	1 213	906	43	300	310	43	300	
Less than \$20,000 -----	377	55	172	118	1	48	18	1	48	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 055	158	505	382	19	125	79	19	125	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	817	105	335	265	19	84	120	19	84	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	336	40	139	97	4	33	55	4	33	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	117	8	43	32	—	7	26	—	7	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	47	3	15	8	—	2	9	—	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	9	1	3	3	—	1	3	—	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	39 200	36 700	37 600	37 900	40 900	36 300	48 200	40 900	36 300	
Mean (dollars) -----	42 800	39 300	41 700	41 800	41 500	39 100	52 400	41 500	39 100	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	2 364	469	1 284	1 202	114	278	159	114	278	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	163	129	175	176	106	125	258	106	125	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	170	144	186	187	133	142	229	133	142	
With meals included in rent -----	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	379	—	379	379	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	2 160	454	1 193	1 132	112	266	148	112	266	
No meals included in rent -----	198	15	85	64	2	12	11	2	12	
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990** — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County				Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Lauderdale County	Florence city, Lauderdale County			Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209		Tract 210	Tract 103	Tract 108		Tract 112		
Occupied housing units -----	579	538	519	174	198	850	165	215	850	162	353	215
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	332	378	420	146	150	353	110	171	353	107	225	171
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.3	70.3	80.9	83.9	75.8	41.5	66.7	79.5	41.5	66.0	63.7	79.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	247	160	99	28	48	497	55	44	497	55	128	44
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.7	29.7	19.1	16.1	24.2	58.5	33.3	20.5	58.5	34.0	36.3	20.5
ROOMS												
1 room -----	5	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	4	1	2	1
2 rooms -----	17	6	3	9	11	14	3	3	14	3	4	3
3 rooms -----	45	16	43	21	32	71	6	13	71	6	11	13
4 rooms -----	108	121	89	54	68	245	31	46	245	31	48	46
5 rooms -----	143	147	172	60	47	279	47	73	279	46	86	73
6 rooms -----	139	132	112	47	39	145	45	39	145	44	98	39
7 rooms -----	71	60	50	16	25	60	23	22	60	22	59	22
8 or more rooms -----	51	54	48	13	13	32	9	19	32	9	45	19
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	401	385	387	134	151	533	135	189	533	132	293	189
1, attached -----	7	3	5	1	1	14	8	3	14	8	3	3
2 -----	71	29	11	1	1	184	12	1	184	12	9	1
3 or 4 -----	33	11	12	1	12	80	7	1	80	7	26	1
5 to 9 -----	41	29	1	1	4	22	3	1	22	3	1	1
10 to 19 -----	16	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	7	1
20 to 49 -----	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50 or more -----	5	5	108	34	23	3	1	17	3	1	1	17
Mobile home or trailer -----	5	58	6	4	7	7	4	4	7	4	5	4
Other -----	5	15										
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	147	102	103	49	55	283	30	62	283	30	53	62
2 persons -----	153	108	113	49	46	209	45	54	209	45	96	54
3 persons -----	110	128	97	31	49	148	30	36	148	28	65	36
4 persons -----	87	122	100	26	27	113	32	22	113	31	74	22
5 persons -----	49	55	60	12	12	56	19	18	56	19	39	18
6 or more persons -----	33	23	46	7	9	41	9	23	41	9	26	23
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.43	2.96	2.95	2.28	2.46	2.18	2.75	2.34	2.18	2.71	2.92	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.56	3.23	3.09	2.22	2.57	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.11	2.42	2.96	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.22	2.33	2.37	3.00	2.05	2.24	3.44	1.90	2.24	3.44	2.88	1.90
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	557	508	471	172	191	816	156	197	816	153	338	197
1.01 to 1.50 -----	16	19	38	2	5	29	8	12	29	8	14	12
1.51 or more -----	6	11	10	1	2	5	1	6	5	1	1	6
Mean -----	.51	.54	.59	.46	.47	.51	.55	.54	.51	.55	.53	.54
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	312	310	300	99	116	320	104	127	320	101	214	127
Less than \$20,000 -----	19	18	55	23	25	73	12	28	73	11	5	28
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	116	79	98	34	48	164	46	47	164	44	73	47
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	112	120	89	29	23	67	36	29	67	36	91	29
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	38	55	38	8	12	14	8	16	14	8	35	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	20	26	10	4	5	2	1	5	2	1	7	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7	9	8	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	42,400	48,200	39,500	36,300	36,400	30,700	36,700	35,600	30,700	37,500	44,400	35,600
Mean (dollars) -----	45,800	52,400	42,200	38,000	40,200	32,100	39,100	39,500	32,100	39,600	50,000	39,500
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	242	159	91	23	46	486	54	35	486	54	125	35
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	103	258	134	113	80	124	196	90	124	196	261	90
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	134	229	141	130	90	134	197	99	134	197	256	99
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	5	5	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	213	148	62	13	37	413	52	23	413	52	120	23
No meals included in rent -----	29	11	29	10	9	34	2	12	34	2	5	12
No cash rent -----												

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
Occupied housing units -----	144
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	87
Percent of occupied housing units -----	60.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	57
Percent of occupied housing units -----	39.6
ROOMS	
1 room -----	1
2 rooms -----	6
3 rooms -----	14
4 rooms -----	24
5 rooms -----	27
6 rooms -----	29
7 rooms -----	21
8 or more rooms -----	22
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	99
1, attached -----	5
2 -----	14
3 or 4 -----	5
5 to 9 -----	6
10 to 19 -----	2
20 to 49 -----	-
50 or more -----	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	11
Other -----	2
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	31
2 persons -----	42
3 persons -----	22
4 persons -----	28
5 persons -----	10
6 or more persons -----	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	135
1.01 to 1.50 -----	5
1.51 or more -----	4
Mean -----	.61
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	68
Less than \$20,000 -----	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	12
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2
\$300,000 or more -----	1
Median (dollars) -----	61 700
Mean (dollars) -----	70 200
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	56
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	222
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	239
With meals included in rent -----	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	-
No meals included in rent -----	53
No cash rent -----	3

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
Occupied housing units -----	44 973
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34 329
Percent of occupied housing units -----	76.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 644
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.7
ROOMS	
1 room -----	111
2 rooms -----	511
3 rooms -----	2 233
4 rooms -----	7 362
5 rooms -----	11 594
6 rooms -----	11 166
7 rooms -----	6 034
8 or more rooms -----	5 962
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	34 927
1, attached -----	1 476
2 -----	1 155
3 or 4 -----	964
5 to 9 -----	1 261
10 to 19 -----	639
20 to 49 -----	439
50 or more -----	467
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 276
Other -----	369
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	10 282
2 persons -----	15 987
3 persons -----	8 594
4 persons -----	7 044
5 persons -----	2 300
6 or more persons -----	766
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.97
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	44 368
1.01 to 1.50 -----	518
1.51 or more -----	87
Mean -----	.44
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25 441
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 568
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6 447
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 604
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 061
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 303
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 651
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	442
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	189
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	89
\$300,000 or more -----	87
Median (dollars) -----	51 100
Mean (dollars) -----	60 200
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 084
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	217
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	220
With meals included in rent -----	25
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	698
No meals included in rent -----	9 007
No cash rent -----	1 052

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA		Colbert County		Lauderdale County	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Colbert County)					Sheffield city, Colbert County	
	Florence, AL MSA	Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	131 327	51 666	10 360	79 661	36 521	3 968	2 261	2 630	1 537	12 337	3 968	2 261
Ancestry specified	112 974	44 225	9 118	68 749	31 880	3 363	2 033	2 375	1 363	10 457	3 363	2 033
Single ancestry	90 035	35 492	7 093	54 543	25 206	2 474	1 583	2 139	913	8 716	2 474	1 583
Multiple ancestry	22 939	8 733	2 025	14 206	6 674	889	450	236	174	1 941	889	450
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	18 353	7 441	1 262	10 912	4 641	605	228	255	174	1 680	605	228
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	262 654	103 332	20 760	159 322	73 042	7 936	4 522	5 260	3 074	24 674	7 936	4 522
Arab	61	13	5	48	23	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Austrian	24	24	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	16	-	-	25	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Canadian	50	25	-	61	43	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Czech	15	15	-	118	13	14	-	-	21	-	-	-
Danish	76	45	35	118	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch	163	863	180	1 446	688	77	32	19	52	153	14	32
English	2 309	6 207	1 567	11 019	5 611	620	336	159	463	1 430	620	336
French	17 226	6 207	1 567	11 019	5 611	620	336	159	463	1 430	620	336
French (except Basque)	158	14	-	144	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	2 779	905	194	1 874	956	58	37	62	37	255	58	37
German	274	68	25	206	159	19	6	-	-	11	19	6
Greek	14 994	5 548	1 104	9 446	4 243	474	286	86	258	1 308	474	286
Hungarian	123	23	12	100	67	6	-	-	6	-	6	-
Irish	39	39	-	39	39	887	408	251	319	2 442	887	408
Italian	26 334	10 403	1 865	16 131	7 128	51	16	13	43	72	51	16
Lithuanian	927	401	123	526	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	25	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Polish	208	39	6	169	122	6	10	-	9	81	6	10
Portuguese	519	170	26	349	148	7	-	-	-	-	7	-
Romanian	21	-	-	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish-Irish	86	37	-	49	33	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Scottish	4 617	1 583	449	3 034	1 832	185	135	7	127	362	185	135
Slovak	2 103	930	235	1 173	609	87	74	-	74	305	87	74
Swedish	71	31	6	40	15	6	-	-	-	9	6	-
Subsaharan African	46	12	-	34	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	324	125	-	199	113	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Ukrainian	121	7	7	114	52	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
United States or American	34	-	-	34	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	33 953	11 386	1 961	22 567	7 820	795	583	371	212	3 455	795	583
Welsh	366	185	67	181	155	13	6	-	48	29	13	6
Yugoslavian	12	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries	153 393	63 938	12 735	89 455	42 392	4 561	2 537	4 292	1 361	14 588	4 561	2 537
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American	14	8	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Costa Rican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Nicaraguan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County—Can.		Remainder of Colbert County										
	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	1 521	—	—	—	—	16	4 826	4 106	12 337	8 017	7 718	4 266	
Ancestry specified.....	1 347	—	—	—	—	16	3 970	3 601	10 657	6 790	6 638	3 435	
Single ancestry.....	897	—	—	—	—	16	3 106	3 014	8 716	5 740	5 231	2 576	
Multiple ancestry.....	450	—	—	—	—	—	864	587	1 941	1 050	1 407	859	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	174	—	—	—	—	—	856	505	1 680	1 227	1 080	831	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	3 042	—	—	—	—	32	9 652	8 212	24 674	16 034	15 436	8 532	
Arab.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	24	—	
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	9	—	
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	
Danish.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Dutch.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	54	61	153	91	191	133	
English.....	452	—	—	—	—	11	760	411	1 430	651	903	474	
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque).....	37	—	—	—	—	—	93	116	255	86	129	32	
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	11	—	—	1	
German.....	258	—	—	—	—	—	689	394	1 308	755	859	439	
Greek.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish.....	319	—	—	—	—	—	1 196	565	2 442	1 513	1 787	1 035	
Italian.....	43	—	—	—	—	—	45	49	72	65	30	17	
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	5	—	
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	
Polish.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	81	—	—	26	
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish.....	122	—	—	—	—	—	106	100	28	189	269	103	
Scottish.....	74	—	—	—	—	5	70	65	362	60	152	43	
Slovak.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305	16	—	—	
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	9	—	—	—	
Swedish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	31	20	8	10	
Swiss.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American.....	212	—	—	—	—	—	1 011	643	3 455	1 897	1 580	839	
Welsh.....	48	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	29	25	17	11	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries.....	1 345	—	—	—	—	16	5 463	5 723	14 588	10 618	9 458	5 337	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Lauderdale County								Florence city, Lauderdale County			
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104
ANCESTRY												
All persons	1 060	1 796	2 188	4 288	6 136	7 520	3 517	9 434	1 060	1 796	2 188	2 620
Ancestry specified	920	1 482	2 053	3 701	5 534	6 521	3 074	8 006	920	1 482	2 053	2 400
Single ancestry	822	1 129	2 013	3 128	4 268	4 665	2 701	6 110	822	1 129	2 013	1 673
Multiple ancestry	98	353	40	573	1 266	1 856	373	1 896	98	353	40	727
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	140	314	135	587	602	999	443	1 428	140	314	135	220
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	2 120	3 592	4 376	8 576	12 272	15 040	7 034	18 868	2 120	3 592	4 376	5 240
Arab	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	105	—	6	—	49
Dutch	25	41	—	92	115	151	38	139	25	41	—	770
English	42	282	6	385	1 237	1 312	279	1 550	42	282	6	16
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	106
French (except Basque)	9	65	11	16	184	247	29	306	9	65	11	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	14	9	12	27	—	—	—	24
German	43	163	—	453	811	1 442	239	1 702	43	163	—	345
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	135	290	20	1 036	1 501	1 603	590	1 690	135	290	20	719
Italian	19	14	—	10	34	92	25	92	19	14	—	17
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	8	10	—	7	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	50	—	38	5	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	—	13	—	7	17	23	—	96	—	13	—	5
Portuguese	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Russian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	97	—	77	468	384	188	377	—	97	—	183
Scottish	15	105	—	18	140	92	32	75	15	105	—	64
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	20	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	20	—
Swedish	—	—	—	12	15	52	10	—	—	—	—	6
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	49	—	—	—	6
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	278	347	132	1 509	1 445	1 756	1 121	2 669	278	347	132	398
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	15	—	—	7	24	—	17	—	15	—	32
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 554	2 120	4 187	4 901	6 187	7 592	4 416	9 884	1 554	2 120	4 187	2 451
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 --Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.										Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY												
All persons-----	1 147	3 411	2 299	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 640	13	2 460	-	-	
Ancestry specified-----	923	2 929	1 954	3 548	5 506	4 090	4 000	13	2 062	-	-	
Single ancestry-----	741	2 342	1 787	3 011	4 240	3 078	2 858	13	1 499	-	-	
Multiple ancestry-----	182	587	167	537	1 266	1 012	1 142	-	563	-	-	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	224	482	345	570	602	571	640	-	398	-	-	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported-----	2 294	6 822	4 598	8 236	12 216	9 322	9 280	26	4 920	-	-	
Arab-----	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Austrian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belgian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canadian-----	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Czech-----	-	-	-	-	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	
Danish-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Dutch-----	22	116	12	92	115	128	74	-	14	-	-	
English-----	146	534	67	360	1 237	784	921	-	462	-	-	
Finnish-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French (except Basque)-----	24	83	16	16	184	156	184	-	102	-	-	
French Canadian-----	16	18	26	-	14	25	9	-	27	-	-	
German-----	116	318	124	417	787	530	975	-	425	-	-	
Greek-----	-	23	7	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	
Hungarian-----	-	9	-	-	14	-	16	-	-	-	-	
Irish-----	182	658	330	993	1 501	983	867	-	450	-	-	
Italian-----	14	49	-	10	34	57	78	-	7	-	-	
Lithuanian-----	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Norwegian-----	-	13	-	50	-	31	28	-	-	-	-	
Polish-----	23	-	-	7	17	51	23	-	9	-	-	
Portuguese-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Romanian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Russian-----	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	7	-	-	
Scottish-Irish-----	15	210	81	77	468	211	316	-	174	-	-	
Scottish-----	35	64	18	18	140	57	42	-	51	-	-	
Slovak-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Subsaharan African-----	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swedish-----	-	21	7	12	15	-	52	-	-	-	-	
Swiss-----	-	6	-	-	-	-	14	-	26	-	-	
Ukrainian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	
United States or American-----	114	746	846	1 460	1 441	711	841	-	506	-	-	
Welsh-----	8	33	6	-	7	21	24	-	9	-	-	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yugoslavian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other ancestries-----	1 545	3 906	3 025	4 714	6 159	5 466	4 650	13	2 602	-	-	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central American-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Costa Rican-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Guatemalan-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduran-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaraguan-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Panamanian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salvadoran-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central American, origin not specified-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South American-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Argentinean-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chilean-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colombian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ecuadorian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peruvian-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Venezuelan-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other South American-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	
ANCESTRY												
All persons-----												
Ancestry specified-----		170	28	2 880	3 504	1 879	5 146	6 974	11 758	4 255	6 546	
Single ancestry-----		153	28	2 521	3 061	1 558	4 306	5 944	10 091	3 484	5 723	
Multiple ancestry-----		117	28	1 807	2 688	1 223	3 627	4 611	7 987	2 894	4 355	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----		36	—	714	373	335	679	1 333	2 104	590	1 368	
		17	—	359	443	321	840	1 030	1 667	771	823	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported-----		340	56	5 760	7 008	3 758	10 292	13 948	23 516	8 510	13 092	
Arab-----		—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	5	
Austrian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian-----		—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Canadian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Czech-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
Danish-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	
Dutch-----		—	—	77	38	40	92	125	196	98	92	
English-----		25	—	391	279	238	504	1 088	1 716	372	795	
Finnish-----		—	—	—	6	—	122	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)-----		—	—	63	29	6	59	204	365	42	150	
French Canadian-----		—	—	—	12	—	—	—	9	8	18	
German-----		36	24	467	239	227	322	1 277	1 382	411	818	
Greek-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	
Hungarian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Irish-----		43	—	736	590	278	917	1 240	2 477	1 138	1 584	
Italian-----		—	—	14	25	—	6	85	69	18	10	
Lithuanian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian-----		—	—	10	5	—	—	—	25	7	—	
Polish-----		—	—	—	—	—	31	87	49	6	—	
Portuguese-----		—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian-----		—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish-----		—	—	68	188	47	109	203	366	63	158	
Scottish-----		—	—	50	32	37	94	24	169	39	119	
Slovak-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	
Subsaharan African-----		—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish-----		—	—	—	10	—	7	—	41	2	26	
Swiss-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	23	16	—	23	
Ukrainian-----		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	
United States or American-----		49	4	915	1 121	770	2 088	2 163	3 898	1 446	2 293	
Welsh-----		—	—	—	—	—	7	8	8	10	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Yugoslavian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries-----		187	28	2 942	4 403	2 079	5 902	7 282	12 498	4 811	6 931	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Colbert County				
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	131 327	51 666	10 380	79 661	36 521	3 968	2 261	2 630	1 537	12 337
Native	130 810	51 503	10 316	79 307	36 286	3 908	2 257	2 630	1 537	12 261
Foreign born	517	163	64	354	235	60	4	-	-	76
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	59	17	7	42	34	7	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	122 848	48 323	9 626	74 525	34 037	3 698	2 081	2 405	1 458	11 523
In linguistically isolated households	110	36	22	74	66	22	-	-	-	-
Speak a language other than English	2 006	790	182	1 216	716	80	50	20	32	194
Do not speak English "very well"	613	265	63	348	223	48	15	-	-	71
Speak Spanish	1 198	486	87	712	433	41	22	8	16	71
Do not speak English "very well"	398	192	50	206	140	35	15	-	-	45
Linguistically isolated	47	26	22	21	19	22	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	157	26	15	131	121	8	-	-	7	9
Do not speak English "very well"	45	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	26	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 878	12 011	2 246	19 867	9 726	801	470	593	388	3 300
Preprimary school	1 990	770	218	1 220	738	63	55	51	49	166
Public school	1 197	488	132	709	394	42	24	47	19	98
Elementary or high school	22 002	8 869	1 651	13 133	5 462	573	324	496	258	2 331
Public school	20 712	8 544	1 562	12 168	4 926	546	291	484	241	2 207
College	7 886	2 372	377	5 514	3 526	165	91	46	81	803
Public college	7 270	2 212	367	5 058	3 258	155	91	46	81	740
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	85 747	34 311	6 964	51 436	23 239	2 690	1 491	1 708	1 086	8 011
Less than 9th grade	12 555	4 946	1 047	7 609	3 153	390	222	424	11	763
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 917	7 006	1 335	8 911	3 771	542	322	404	67	1 532
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27 695	11 110	2 153	16 585	6 084	912	387	592	268	2 538
Some college, no degree	13 595	5 696	1 109	7 899	4 030	384	315	159	256	1 526
Associate degree	3 579	1 597	374	1 982	958	181	65	68	60	397
Bachelor's degree	8 196	2 581	545	5 615	3 440	169	111	43	222	818
Graduate or professional degree	4 210	1 375	401	2 835	1 803	112	69	18	202	437
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.8	65.2	65.8	67.9	70.2	65.4	63.5	51.5	92.8	71.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	11.5	13.6	16.4	22.6	10.4	12.1	3.6	39.0	15.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	343	350	520	339	344	650	331	657	-	312
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 431	1 461	1 442	1 412	1 334	1 168	1 259	2 211	1 286	1 381
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 054	2 057	2 094	2 052	1 966	1 683	2 415	2 641	1 845	2 090
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	122 848	48 323	9 626	74 525	34 037	3 698	2 081	2 405	1 458	11 523
Same house	75 612	30 953	6 104	44 659	17 549	2 163	1 150	1 740	1 056	7 028
Different house in United States	46 878	17 176	3 471	29 702	16 391	1 484	931	665	402	4 394
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 945	1 014	326	9 931	7 332	124	97	65	40	347
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22 558	11 961	2 429	10 597	3 323	1 109	620	481	230	3 057
Different MSA/PMSA	8 064	2 512	531	5 552	3 570	205	144	67	115	516
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 311	1 689	185	3 622	2 166	46	70	52	17	474
Abroad	358	194	51	164	97	51	-	-	-	101
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	69 167	28 588	10 380	40 579	36 521	3 968	2 261	2 630	1 521	9 858
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	49 744	22 590	7 956	27 154	24 704	3 177	1 717	1 705	1 357	8 288
Rural population	62 160	23 078	-	39 082	-	-	-	-	16	2 479
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	21 757	9 401	-	12 356	-	-	-	-	16	1 308
On farms	2 345	718	-	1 627	-	-	-	-	-	150
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	55 840	21 716	4 278	34 124	15 416	1 741	945	834	774	5 531
Car, truck, or van	53 500	20 953	4 072	32 547	14 831	1 652	894	784	758	5 385
Drove alone	45 057	17 697	3 506	27 360	12 765	1 443	815	602	651	4 641
Carpooled	8 443	3 256	566	5 187	2 066	209	79	182	107	744
Public transportation (including taxicab)	142	53	33	89	27	12	14	7	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	94	22	7	72	10	-	7	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	824	255	85	569	309	39	26	20	-	49
Other means	321	98	35	223	68	19	-	16	-	33
Worked at home	1 053	357	53	696	181	19	11	7	16	64
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.17	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	20.4	17.9	20.8	16.0	16.3	16.0	20.6	21.0	17.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 102	1 450	223	2 652	850	98	50	31	44	391
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	14 328	5 589	992	8 739	3 125	396	184	268	155	1 281
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17 558	6 916	1 492	10 642	5 306	554	360	228	350	1 857
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5 395	2 045	426	3 350	1 974	149	134	60	88	594
All other times	13 404	5 359	1 092	8 045	3 980	525	206	240	121	1 344
Worked in MSA of residence										
Florence city	20 645	3 377	858	17 268	10 209	423	227	108	100	751
Remainder of Lauderdale County	6 260	238	57	6 022	904	23	13	21	-	65
Muscle Shoals city	6 698	4 162	629	2 536	1 162	294	125	109	112	1 627
Sheffield city	5 583	3 894	1 599	1 689	874	569	387	292	351	983
Tusculum city	3 133	2 668	315	465	249	104	62	114	40	412
Remainder of Colbert County	6 564	4 387	414	2 177	894	189	61	78	86	970
Worked outside MSA of residence	6 957	2 990	406	3 967	1 124	139	70	112	85	723
Huntsville city (pt.)	602	177	27	425	97	12	5	-	10	73
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	333	69	10	264	62	-	-	-	10	16
Athens city	345	125	45	220	18	11	-	34	-	-
Remainder of Limestone County	886	345	41	541	124	22	-	19	-	136
Russellville city	677	621	30	56	31	18	12	-	-	126
Remainder of Franklin County	258	217	11	41	35	5	6	-	-	31
Tishomingo County, MS	182	173	11	9	-	-	6	-	5	25
Decatur city (pt.)	457	297	77	160	68	18	-	10	49	75
Remainder of Morgan County	688	269	57	419	101	13	-	33	11	45
Lawrence County	1 085	295	23	790	222	6	17	-	-	62
Wayne County, TN	143	23	-	120	9	-	-	-	-	14
Lawrence County, TN	271	32	21	239	33	15	6	-	-	8
Hardin County, TN	85	-	-	85	7	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	945	347	53	598	308	19	18	16	-	112

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County					Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 968	2 261	2 630	1 521	—	—	—	—	16	4 826
Native.....	3 908	2 257	2 630	1 521	—	—	—	—	16	4 820
Foreign born.....	60	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 698	2 081	2 405	1 442	—	—	—	—	16	4 572
In linguistically isolated households.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English.....	80	50	20	32	—	—	—	—	—	81
Do not speak English "very well".....	48	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Speak Spanish.....	41	22	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	69
Do not speak English "very well".....	35	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Linguistically isolated.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language.....	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	801	470	593	382	—	—	—	—	6	1 046
Preprimary school.....	63	55	51	49	—	—	—	—	—	87
Public school.....	42	24	47	19	—	—	—	—	—	48
Elementary or high school.....	573	324	496	258	—	—	—	—	—	716
Public school.....	546	291	484	241	—	—	—	—	—	680
College.....	165	91	46	75	—	—	—	—	6	243
Public college.....	155	91	46	75	—	—	—	—	6	226
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 690	1 491	1 708	1 075	—	—	—	—	11	3 376
Less than 9th grade.....	390	222	424	11	—	—	—	—	—	546
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	542	322	404	67	—	—	—	—	—	651
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	912	387	592	262	—	—	—	—	6	1 078
Some college, no degree.....	384	315	159	251	—	—	—	—	5	645
Associate degree.....	181	65	68	60	—	—	—	—	—	127
Bachelor's degree.....	169	111	43	222	—	—	—	—	—	220
Graduate or professional degree.....	112	69	18	202	—	—	—	—	—	109
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	65.4	63.5	51.5	92.7	—	—	—	—	100.0	64.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	10.4	12.1	3.6	39.4	—	—	—	—	—	9.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	650	331	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	290
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 168	1 259	2 211	1 286	—	—	—	—	—	1 385
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 683	2 415	2 641	1 845	—	—	—	—	—	2 117
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 698	2 081	2 405	1 442	—	—	—	—	16	4 572
Some house.....	2 163	1 150	1 740	1 051	—	—	—	—	5	3 044
Different house in United States.....	1 484	931	665	391	—	—	—	—	11	1 528
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	124	97	65	40	—	—	—	—	—	85
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	1 109	620	481	219	—	—	—	—	11	1 200
Different MSA/PMSA.....	205	144	67	115	—	—	—	—	—	181
Not in on MSA/PMSA.....	46	70	52	17	—	—	—	—	—	62
Abroad.....	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population.....	3 968	2 261	2 630	1 521	—	—	—	—	—	4 268
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	3 177	1 717	1 705	1 357	—	—	—	—	—	3 226
Rural population.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	558
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	168
On farms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 741	945	834	758	—	—	—	—	16	1 957
Car, truck, or van.....	1 652	894	784	742	—	—	—	—	16	1 886
Drove alone.....	1 443	815	602	646	—	—	—	—	5	1 719
Carpooled.....	209	79	182	96	—	—	—	—	11	167
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	12	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	39	26	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Other means.....	19	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home.....	19	11	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	37
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.08	1.05	1.17	1.08	—	—	—	—	1.52	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	16.3	16.0	20.6	21.1	—	—	—	—	16.9	17.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	98	50	31	44	—	—	—	—	—	153
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	396	184	268	144	—	—	—	—	11	448
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	554	360	228	350	—	—	—	—	—	638
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	149	134	60	83	—	—	—	—	5	181
All other times.....	525	206	240	121	—	—	—	—	—	500
Worked in MSA of residence.....	1 602	875	722	673	—	—	—	—	16	1 813
Florence city.....	423	227	108	100	—	—	—	—	—	278
Remainder of Lauderdale County.....	23	13	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Muscle Shoals city.....	294	125	109	101	—	—	—	—	11	431
Sheffield city.....	569	387	292	351	—	—	—	—	—	221
Tusculum city.....	104	62	114	35	—	—	—	—	5	579
Remainder of Colbert County.....	189	61	78	86	—	—	—	—	—	282
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	139	70	112	85	—	—	—	—	—	144
Huntsville city (pt.).....	12	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Athens city.....	11	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Limestone County.....	22	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Russellville city.....	18	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Remainder of Franklin County.....	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tishomingo County, MS.....	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
Decatur city (pt.).....	18	—	10	49	—	—	—	—	—	29
Remainder of Morgan County.....	13	—	33	11	—	—	—	—	—	24
Lawrence County.....	6	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne County, TN.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence County, TN.....	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardin County, TN.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere.....	19	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	38

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 106	12 337	8 017	7 718	4 266	1 060	1 796	2 188	4 288	6 136
Native	4 100	12 261	8 017	7 707	4 266	1 060	1 788	2 188	4 272	6 085
Foreign born	6	76	—	11	—	—	8	—	16	51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	6
Persons 5 years and over	3 885	11 523	7 405	7 241	4 055	1 006	1 677	1 972	3 988	5 829
In linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	12
Speak a language other than English	42	194	132	128	31	16	—	41	62	111
Do not speak English "very well"	16	71	60	31	6	—	—	6	25	12
Speak Spanish	24	71	100	110	25	8	—	35	44	46
Do not speak English "very well"	6	45	36	31	6	—	—	—	16	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	49
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 022	3 300	1 692	1 763	936	260	304	565	1 042	1 415
Preprimary school	68	166	82	103	46	12	35	49	91	100
Public school	43	98	70	51	46	8	21	42	63	31
Elementary or high school	744	2 331	1 264	1 405	758	211	152	433	718	880
Public school	710	2 207	1 264	1 373	748	207	137	433	683	724
College	210	803	346	255	132	37	117	83	233	435
Public college	199	740	318	237	119	34	110	83	174	400
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 820	8 011	5 179	5 069	2 881	631	1 316	1 195	2 832	4 355
Less than 9th grade	395	763	823	744	628	196	232	392	543	385
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	476	1 532	1 188	1 140	684	160	243	436	575	401
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	818	2 538	1 754	1 793	970	128	273	206	978	1 232
Some college, no degree	480	1 526	765	775	391	65	205	115	447	817
Associate degree	181	397	209	237	72	28	36	16	68	176
Bachelor's degree	303	818	361	254	80	27	235	8	141	909
Graduate or professional degree	167	437	79	126	56	27	92	22	80	435
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.1	71.4	61.2	62.8	54.5	43.6	63.9	30.7	60.5	82.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.7	15.7	8.5	7.5	4.7	8.6	24.8	2.5	7.8	30.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	315	312	347	248	341	661	68	877	549	303
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 546	1 381	1 474	1 681	1 338	1 827	1 167	1 806	1 376	1 028
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 903	2 090	2 020	1 936	2 267	2 507	1 954	3 035	2 613	1 696
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 885	11 523	7 405	7 241	4 055	1 006	1 677	1 972	3 988	5 829
Some house	2 533	7 028	4 740	4 579	2 920	546	912	1 154	2 408	3 471
Different house in United States	1 352	4 394	2 659	2 640	1 121	460	765	818	1 570	2 345
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	47	347	129	51	29	209	300	729	789	1 006
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	929	3 057	1 705	1 845	785	64	226	33	361	648
Different MSA/PMSA	289	516	535	323	137	89	100	24	295	461
Not in an MSA/PMSA	87	474	290	421	170	98	139	32	125	230
Abroad	—	101	6	22	14	—	—	—	10	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 082	9 858	—	—	—	1 060	1 796	2 188	4 140	6 108
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 120	8 288	—	—	—	790	996	958	3 576	4 235
Rural population	24	2 479	8 017	7 718	4 266	—	—	—	148	28
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	24	1 308	3 973	2 191	1 721	—	—	—	102	—
On farms	—	150	123	240	205	—	—	—	—	10
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 652	5 531	3 449	3 152	1 681	356	604	621	1 828	2 810
Car, truck, or van	1 616	5 385	3 282	3 075	1 621	338	536	582	1 785	2 780
Drove alone	1 398	4 641	2 613	2 552	1 263	282	482	419	1 440	2 512
Carpooled	218	744	669	523	358	56	54	163	345	268
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	10	2	3	—	8	—	13	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	10	2	3	—	—	—	4	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	49	48	16	20	12	33	26	7	8
Other means	15	33	11	2	2	—	—	6	7	—
Worked at home	13	64	98	57	35	6	27	7	23	16
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.14	1.09	1.07	1.17	1.12	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	17.2	23.4	26.0	27.5	15.1	15.9	16.7	15.2	15.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	102	391	262	212	107	21	29	22	84	155
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	226	1 281	1 066	899	666	115	109	127	503	374
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	571	1 857	935	985	438	106	206	192	650	1 136
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	211	594	276	247	105	31	141	71	129	441
All other times	529	1 344	812	752	330	77	92	202	439	688
Worked in MSA of residence	1 528	4 808	2 933	2 369	1 387	356	548	598	1 734	2 621
Florence city	299	751	624	413	154	279	396	499	1 276	1 697
Remainder of Lauderdale County	19	65	38	23	14	16	52	31	110	127
Muscle Shoals city	231	1 627	565	466	202	32	19	40	132	285
Sheffield city	236	983	362	322	171	21	68	7	88	190
Tusculum city	445	412	346	425	141	—	13	—	14	91
Remainder of Colbert County	298	970	998	720	705	8	—	21	114	231
Worked outside MSA of residence	124	723	516	783	294	—	56	23	94	189
Huntsville city (pt.)	12	73	11	47	1	—	—	14	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	7	16	27	7	2	—	15	—	—	16
Athens city	28	—	19	24	9	—	—	—	—	16
Remainder of Limestone County	34	136	28	81	5	—	—	9	40	16
Russellville city	—	126	79	345	22	—	—	—	8	12
Remainder of Franklin County	—	31	21	93	61	—	—	—	—	13
Tishomingo County, MS	—	25	—	27	110	—	—	—	—	9
Decatur city (pt.)	33	75	65	32	7	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Morgan County	4	45	106	25	3	—	20	—	8	14
Lawrence County	6	62	124	39	17	—	7	—	22	30
Wayne County, TN	—	14	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence County, TN	—	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7
Hardin County, TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	112	36	54	54	—	14	—	16	49

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	7 520	3 517	9 434	1 060	1 796	2 188	2 620	1 147	3 411	2 299
Native	7 466	3 501	9 390	1 060	1 788	2 188	2 591	1 131	3 396	2 292
Foreign born	54	16	44	—	8	—	29	16	15	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	7 065	3 318	8 802	1 006	1 677	1 972	2 451	1 132	3 088	2 132
In linguistically isolated households	26	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	8	—
Speak a language other than English	127	68	98	16	—	41	85	40	87	43
Do not speak English "very well"	33	20	36	—	—	6	16	10	59	22
Speak Spanish	86	40	18	8	—	35	42	17	58	36
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	7	—	—	—	5	10	51	15
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	26	—	16	—	—	—	6	8	9	7
Do not speak English "very well"	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
Linguistically isolated	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 054	828	2 372	260	304	565	610	1 043	995	492
Preprimary school	151	30	168	12	35	49	21	4	88	70
Public school	45	15	67	8	21	42	12	4	61	70
Elementary or high school	1 425	645	1 640	211	152	433	321	7	427	389
Public school	1 257	605	1 372	207	137	433	312	7	406	384
College	478	153	564	37	117	83	268	1 032	480	33
Public college	426	117	486	34	110	83	262	1 009	462	20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 852	2 323	6 103	631	1 316	1 195	1 883	66	1 965	1 481
Less than 9th grade	374	393	439	196	232	392	158	—	239	590
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	483	513	830	160	243	436	257	11	363	378
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 439	712	2 111	128	273	206	427	3	505	320
Some college, no degree	1 047	429	1 002	65	205	115	310	9	337	139
Associate degree	298	55	290	28	36	16	97	11	87	27
Bachelor's degree	813	151	961	27	235	8	365	24	295	27
Graduate or professional degree	398	70	470	27	92	22	269	8	139	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.3	61.0	79.2	43.6	63.9	30.7	78.0	83.3	69.4	34.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.0	9.5	23.4	8.6	24.8	2.5	33.7	48.5	22.1	1.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	210	408	178	661	68	877	230	34	521	746
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 450	1 166	1 309	1 827	1 167	1 806	887	867	1 412	1 867
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 871	2 414	2 136	2 507	1 954	3 035	1 796	—	1 797	2 287
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	7 065	3 318	8 802	1 006	1 677	1 972	2 451	1 132	3 088	2 132
Some house	4 056	2 381	4 953	546	912	1 154	1 304	91	925	1 123
Different house in United States	2 977	937	3 828	460	765	818	1 147	1 005	2 157	1 009
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 131	201	1 416	209	300	729	583	14	947	564
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	869	529	1 227	64	226	33	163	65	409	217
Different MSA/PMSA	727	81	793	89	100	24	306	451	462	97
Not in an MSA/PMSA	250	126	392	98	139	32	95	475	339	131
Abroad	32	—	21	—	—	—	—	36	6	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	7 520	13	3 616	1 060	1 796	2 188	2 620	1 147	3 411	2 299
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 453	—	2 500	790	996	958	1 750	28	1 835	1 532
Rural population	—	3 504	5 818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 172	1 844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	199	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 601	1 582	4 286	356	604	621	1 100	393	1 473	686
Car, truck, or van	3 494	1 513	4 108	338	536	582	1 059	241	1 399	658
Drove alone	3 050	1 308	3 544	282	482	419	927	222	1 200	501
Carpooled	444	205	564	56	54	163	132	19	199	157
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	5	18	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	16	24	31	12	33	26	14	146	33	12
Other means	8	4	21	—	—	6	6	—	41	—
Worked at home	83	36	108	6	27	7	21	6	—	16
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.17	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	20.4	21.9	15.1	15.9	16.7	14.7	9.5	14.7	16.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	263	61	405	21	29	22	82	15	94	26
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	791	419	928	115	109	127	157	—	295	209
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 217	632	1 580	106	206	192	392	43	351	197
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	404	127	372	31	141	71	223	51	151	88
All other times	843	307	893	77	92	202	225	278	582	150
Worked in MSA of residence	3 253	1 517	3 781	356	548	598	997	362	1 379	659
Florence city	2 078	793	2 186	279	396	499	747	323	1 050	471
Remainder of Lauderdale County	342	305	591	16	52	31	56	7	91	32
Muscle Shoals city	310	217	341	32	19	40	104	25	70	42
Sheffield city	196	88	236	21	68	7	37	7	81	53
Tusculum city	62	13	29	—	13	—	22	—	25	6
Remainder of Colbert County	265	101	398	8	—	21	31	—	62	55
Worked outside MSA of residence	348	65	505	—	56	23	103	31	94	27
Huntsville city (pt.)	35	6	45	—	—	14	—	7	22	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	8	—	30	—	15	—	7	—	—	—
Athens city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Limestone County	70	—	68	—	—	9	11	8	7	—
Russellville city	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Remainder of Franklin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	5	—
Tishomingo County, MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decatur city (pt.)	38	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Morgan County	17	8	59	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence County	60	17	155	—	7	—	13	—	19	14
Wayne County, TN	33	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence County, TN	19	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Hardin County, TN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	68	29	76	—	14	—	55	9	28	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.						Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 640	13	2 460	—	—	—	170
Native	4 102	6 057	4 652	4 586	13	2 430	—	—	—	170
Foreign born	16	51	9	54	—	30	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 824	5 801	4 353	4 330	13	2 258	—	—	—	164
In linguistically isolated households	—	12	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	62	111	101	104	—	26	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	25	12	30	33	—	10	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	44	46	78	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	16	6	30	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	49	—	26	—	16	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 009	1 406	1 084	1 337	—	621	—	—	—	33
Preprimary school	85	100	89	124	—	61	—	—	—	6
Public school	63	31	34	39	—	9	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	691	871	710	877	—	373	—	—	—	27
Public school	656	715	651	721	—	297	—	—	—	27
College	233	435	285	336	—	187	—	—	—	—
Public college	174	400	248	300	—	156	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 697	4 336	3 119	2 947	13	1 590	—	—	—	135
Less than 9th grade	537	385	293	114	—	17	—	—	—	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	518	391	685	168	—	161	—	—	—	57
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	941	1 227	987	731	—	336	—	—	—	37
Some college, no degree	425	813	568	678	7	359	—	—	—	22
Associate degree	68	176	138	212	—	62	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	141	909	287	716	—	406	—	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	67	435	161	328	6	249	—	—	—	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.9	82.1	68.6	90.4	100.0	88.8	—	—	—	53.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	31.0	14.4	35.4	46.2	41.2	—	—	—	9.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	549	303	348	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 424	1 028	1 343	1 280	—	1 174	—	—	—	839
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 613	1 694	1 634	1 837	—	1 970	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 824	5 801	4 353	4 330	13	2 258	—	—	—	164
Some house	2 307	3 443	2 513	2 280	13	938	—	—	—	101
Different house in United States	1 507	2 345	1 840	2 018	—	1 320	—	—	—	63
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	755	1 006	847	790	—	588	—	—	—	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	361	648	422	513	—	202	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	266	461	344	564	—	406	—	—	—	29
Not in on MSA/PMSA	125	230	227	151	—	124	—	—	—	—
Abroad	10	13	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 118	6 108	4 661	4 640	13	2 460	—	—	—	22
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 554	4 235	3 501	3 711	—	1 814	—	—	—	22
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 768	2 805	1 988	2 333	—	1 289	—	—	—	60
Car, truck, or van	1 725	2 775	1 956	2 281	—	1 281	—	—	—	60
Drove alone	1 388	2 507	1 708	2 042	—	1 087	—	—	—	52
Carpooled	337	268	248	239	—	194	—	—	—	8
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	8	11	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
Other means	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	23	16	21	36	—	2	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.05	1.08	1.06	—	1.10	—	—	—	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.2	16.9	17.0	—	20.1	—	—	—	16.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	84	155	100	153	—	69	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	497	374	550	421	—	271	—	—	—	6
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	605	1 131	616	863	—	604	—	—	—	45
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	129	441	252	321	—	75	—	—	—	9
All other times	430	688	449	539	—	268	—	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 674	2 616	1 855	2 138	—	1 110	—	—	—	60
Florence city	1 246	1 697	1 300	1 476	—	725	—	—	—	30
Remainder of Lauderdale County	86	127	177	144	—	85	—	—	—	24
Muscle Shoals city	126	285	100	180	—	139	—	—	—	6
Sheffield city	88	190	135	127	—	60	—	—	—	—
Tuscumbia city	14	91	36	33	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Colbert County	114	226	107	178	—	92	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	94	189	133	195	—	179	—	—	—	—
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	—	16	9	—	29	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	16	5	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Athens city	—	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Limestone County	40	16	—	25	—	8	—	—	—	—
Russellville city	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tishomingo County, MS	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decatur city (pt.)	—	7	7	38	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Morgan County	8	14	9	8	—	42	—	—	—	—
Lawrence County	22	30	50	44	—	23	—	—	—	—
Wayne County, TN	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence County, TN	—	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardin County, TN	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	16	49	39	43	—	47	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	28	2 880	3 504	1 879	5 146	6 974	11 758	4 255	6 546
Native	28	2 880	3 488	1 875	5 140	6 960	11 713	4 238	6 529
Foreign born	—	—	16	4	6	14	45	17	17
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2
Persons 5 years and over	28	2 735	3 305	1 749	4 818	6 544	11 005	3 996	6 144
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2
Speak a language other than English	—	23	68	13	65	72	139	27	93
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	20	—	17	26	32	7	23
Speak Spanish	—	17	40	3	20	18	103	17	61
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	8	7	24	7	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9	717	828	385	1 196	1 751	2 917	944	1 361
Preprimary school	—	27	30	9	56	107	195	20	32
Public school	—	6	15	9	45	58	154	7	21
Elementary or high school	9	548	645	314	910	1 267	2 123	761	1 067
Public school	9	536	605	305	869	1 075	2 030	723	1 063
College	—	142	153	62	230	377	599	163	262
Public college	—	126	117	62	215	330	539	160	251
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	19	1 905	2 310	1 197	3 264	4 513	7 628	2 770	4 456
Less than 9th grade	—	260	393	427	600	422	1 073	529	746
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10	315	513	253	724	669	1 113	590	896
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5	708	712	358	1 168	1 775	2 797	1 171	1 770
Same college, no degree	4	369	422	79	393	643	1 113	232	592
Associate degree	—	86	55	32	97	228	312	84	130
Bachelor's degree	—	97	151	35	173	555	795	117	252
Graduate or professional degree	—	70	64	13	109	221	425	47	70
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.4	69.8	60.8	43.2	59.4	75.8	71.3	59.6	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	8.8	9.3	4.0	8.6	17.2	16.0	5.9	7.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	332	408	786	440	242	204	252	415
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 830	1 166	1 541	1 430	1 370	1 512	1 655	1 541
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 000	1 938	2 414	2 172	2 178	2 209	2 055	1 861	2 167
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	28	2 735	3 305	1 749	4 818	6 544	11 005	3 996	6 144
Some house	28	1 776	2 368	1 321	3 377	4 015	7 128	2 572	4 424
Offertent house in United States	—	959	937	423	1 441	2 508	3 848	1 424	1 708
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	341	201	49	310	828	691	110	35
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	356	529	273	841	1 025	2 219	866	1 165
Offertent MSA/PMSA	—	163	81	70	207	387	531	232	282
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	99	126	31	83	268	407	216	226
Abroad	—	—	—	5	—	21	29	—	12
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	2 880	—	—	—	1 156	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 742	—	—	—	686	—	—	—
Rural population	28	—	3 504	1 879	5 146	5 818	11 758	4 255	6 546
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 172	520	1 557	1 844	4 055	1 257	1 849
On farms	10	—	199	86	220	379	304	251	178
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	5	1 268	1 582	759	2 282	2 997	5 217	1 880	2 658
Car, truck, or van	5	1 213	1 513	731	2 177	2 827	4 966	1 785	2 439
Drive alone	5	1 008	1 308	575	1 830	2 457	4 136	1 386	1 838
Carpooled	—	205	205	156	347	370	830	399	601
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	5	4	6	18	22	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	5	4	6	18	22	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	8	24	7	19	25	51	51	75
Other means	—	—	4	9	21	21	45	2	53
Worked at home	—	47	36	8	59	106	133	42	84
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.11	1.08	1.13	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.0	22.3	20.4	25.8	24.9	22.7	24.6	27.4	29.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	110	61	34	210	336	485	214	352
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	370	419	338	744	657	1 488	691	901
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	5	354	632	170	658	976	1 527	433	536
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	83	127	63	157	297	385	98	166
All other times	—	304	307	146	454	625	1 199	402	619
Worked in MSA of residence	5	1 115	1 517	685	2 094	2 671	4 556	1 442	1 720
Florence city	—	602	793	248	1 077	1 461	1 988	466	394
Remainder of Lauderdale County	—	198	305	328	505	506	1 438	726	1 088
Muscle Shoals city	—	130	217	30	176	202	418	103	92
Sheffield city	—	69	88	18	158	176	202	61	43
Tuscumbia city	—	29	13	12	50	20	75	11	6
Remainder of Colbert County	—	87	101	49	128	306	435	75	97
Worked outside MSA of residence	5	153	65	74	188	326	661	438	938
Huntsville city (pt.)	—	26	6	—	6	16	85	64	125
Remainder of Huntsville, AL MSA	—	8	—	—	—	11	25	25	133
Athens city	—	—	—	—	—	7	39	22	134
Remainder of Limestone County	—	45	—	—	19	60	64	22	201
Russellville city	—	—	—	—	9	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tishomingo County, MS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oecatur city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	24	34	13	21
Remainder of Morgan County	—	9	8	—	23	17	119	50	92
Lawrence County	—	16	17	—	6	132	187	132	78
Wayne County, TN	—	24	5	22	39	12	—	9	—
Lawrence County, TN	—	—	—	9	6	2	79	68	42
Hardin County, TN	—	—	—	21	54	—	—	—	3
Worked elsewhere	—	25	29	16	26	29	29	27	109

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County					
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over -----	103 244	40 620	8 192	62 624	28 970	3 223	1 771	1 977	1 237	9 541	
In labor force -----	60 707	23 798	4 711	36 909	16 848	1 887	1 044	989	807	6 024	
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	58.8	58.6	57.5	58.9	58.2	58.5	58.9	50.0	65.2	63.1	
Civilian labor force -----	60 594	23 757	4 711	36 837	16 802	1 887	1 044	989	807	5 995	
Employed -----	56 819	22 098	4 361	34 721	15 625	1 776	973	854	774	5 650	
Unemployed -----	3 775	1 659	350	2 116	1 177	111	71	135	33	345	
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.2	7.0	7.4	5.7	7.0	5.9	6.8	13.7	4.1	5.8	
Not in labor force -----	42 537	16 822	3 481	25 715	12 122	1 336	727	988	430	3 517	
Institutionalized persons -----	878	259	5	619	483	—	5	—	—	—	
Enrolled in school -----	5 878	2 155	327	3 723	1 989	117	58	94	58	672	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	16 421	6 635	1 770	9 786	4 940	757	361	450	202	1 091	
Females 16 years and over -----	54 973	21 503	4 521	33 470	16 173	1 802	972	1 132	620	4 933	
In labor force -----	26 547	10 475	2 238	16 072	7 918	927	476	477	363	2 591	
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	48.3	48.7	49.5	48.0	49.0	51.4	49.0	42.1	58.5	52.5	
Civilian labor force -----	26 531	10 466	2 238	16 065	7 911	927	476	477	363	2 582	
Employed -----	24 490	9 542	2 038	14 948	7 222	877	424	398	344	2 466	
Unemployed -----	2 041	924	200	1 117	689	50	52	79	19	116	
Percent of civilian labor force -----	7.7	8.8	8.9	7.0	8.7	5.4	10.9	16.6	5.2	4.5	
With own children under 6 years -----	7 889	2 901	660	4 988	2 383	254	145	169	92	713	
In labor force -----	4 594	1 657	402	2 937	1 569	175	82	79	66	387	
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	9 727	3 986	649	5 741	2 209	249	104	180	116	1 075	
In labor force -----	6 480	2 776	504	3 704	1 486	191	78	139	96	757	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	10 154	3 922	886	6 232	2 958	329	187	265	105	948	
All parents present in household in labor force -----	5 419	2 070	486	3 349	1 808	202	98	109	77	475	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	20 454	8 156	1 416	12 298	5 128	464	267	451	234	2 164	
All parents present in household in labor force -----	12 637	5 282	902	7 355	3 254	280	142	296	184	1 516	
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	7 764	2 969	560	4 795	2 154	220	103	153	84	744	
Not enrolled in school -----	1 786	671	111	1 115	442	48	29	34	—	147	
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	803	302	60	501	214	19	17	24	—	55	
Not high school graduate -----	1 006	359	63	647	290	24	13	26	—	92	
Employed -----	449	164	17	285	129	5	6	6	—	56	
Unemployed -----	183	59	11	124	59	7	—	4	—	17	
Not in labor force -----	374	136	35	238	102	12	7	16	—	19	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES											
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	56 819	22 098	4 361	34 721	15 625	1 776	973	854	774	5 650	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 035	1 887	323	3 148	1 912	140	46	46	91	687	
Professional specialty occupations -----	6 297	2 195	570	4 102	2 296	167	127	50	226	655	
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 778	730	143	1 048	439	72	40	16	15	258	
Sales occupations -----	6 447	2 441	517	4 006	2 076	248	139	32	98	599	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	6 955	2 717	556	4 238	1 979	260	118	47	131	751	
Private household occupations -----	180	60	15	120	54	—	—	9	6	—	
Protective service occupations -----	808	381	130	427	182	79	43	8	—	94	
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	5 788	2 266	549	3 522	1 846	214	107	206	22	521	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 155	428	39	727	200	6	5	18	10	113	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	9 208	3 604	530	5 604	1 916	263	94	95	89	958	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	7 183	2 747	502	4 436	1 437	167	110	192	38	561	
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 994	1 439	218	1 555	551	72	45	65	36	268	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	2 991	1 203	269	1 788	737	88	99	70	12	185	
Construction -----	4 239	1 689	342	2 550	862	122	97	67	56	353	
Manufacturing -----	14 864	5 633	958	9 231	3 151	378	186	254	151	1 368	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	4 861	2 259	343	2 602	1 024	143	40	63	97	670	
Wholesale and retail trade -----	12 140	4 579	946	7 561	3 966	435	238	143	135	1 081	
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 175	907	179	1 268	733	47	64	42	26	306	
Business and repair services -----	1 657	586	119	1 071	508	59	30	—	30	137	
Professional and related services -----	11 098	4 242	984	6 856	3 888	346	234	176	228	1 181	
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	56 819	22 098	4 361	34 721	15 625	1 776	973	854	774	5 650	
Private wage and salary workers -----	42 376	16 419	3 279	25 957	11 911	1 398	712	650	530	4 124	
Government workers -----	10 204	4 095	773	6 109	2 700	266	173	174	160	1 180	
Local government workers -----	3 883	1 629	380	2 254	1 023	129	99	71	81	386	
Self-employed workers -----	3 927	1 461	282	2 466	959	106	82	30	69	330	
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	65 330	25 505	5 011	39 825	18 491	1 947	1 160	1 050	870	6 481	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	51 628	20 604	3 912	31 024	13 734	1 566	868	779	715	5 378	
50 to 52 weeks -----	36 028	14 244	2 630	21 784	9 626	1 048	561	527	505	3 826	
40 to 49 weeks -----	5 546	2 224	506	3 322	1 367	174	144	75	118	589	
27 to 39 weeks -----	3 343	1 351	196	1 992	890	85	40	48	23	301	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	6 284	2 246	504	4 038	1 990	145	197	87	75	470	
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	84 095	32 963	6 201	51 132	22 886	2 409	1 333	1 482	988	8 310	
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	4 243	1 848	397	2 395	1 125	118	113	151	15	322	
With a mobility limitation -----	2 416	1 083	231	1 333	658	71	63	97	—	187	
In labor force -----	300	145	29	155	57	24	5	—	—	51	
With a self-care limitation -----	3 011	1 348	277	1 663	823	73	93	96	15	244	
With a work disability -----	8 549	3 472	568	5 077	2 156	193	137	206	32	656	
In labor force -----	2 423	922	132	1 501	559	73	26	28	5	190	
Prevented from working -----	5 542	2 308	405	3 234	1 431	120	102	165	18	400	
No work disability -----	75 546	29 491	5 633	46 055	20 730	2 216	1 196	1 276	956	7 654	
In labor force -----	56 538	22 163	4 370	34 375	15 675	1 764	946	916	755	5 700	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	18 158	7 357	1 986	10 801	5 555	814	433	495	249	1 202	
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	4 174	1 824	464	2 350	1 218	226	61	169	8	217	
With a mobility limitation -----	3 440	1 520	386	1 920	989	190	50	138	8	187	
With a self-care limitation -----	2 416	1 192	311	1 224	686	136	31	144	—	118	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989											
No workers -----	5 822	2 331	504	3 491	1 615	238	67	138	61	482	
Mean family income (dollars) -----	19 125	17 548	18 846	20 178	20 522	19 252	17 509	8 919	41 183	16 444	
1 worker -----	12 346	4 903	989	7 443	3 291	409	190	280	110	1 200	
Mean family income (dollars) -----	29 163	28 848	24 416	29 371	27 386	23 125	20 671	17 285	53 832	36 485	
2 or more workers -----	20 082	8 036	1 467	12 046	5 145	577	313	270	313	2 043	
Mean family income (dollars) -----	42 361	42 042	39 122	42 574	43 771	34 138	39 198	36 836	49 860	47 989	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County					Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 223	1 771	1 977	1 221	—	—	—	—	16	3 883
In labor force	1 887	1 044	989	791	—	—	—	—	16	2 140
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.5	58.9	50.0	64.8	—	—	—	—	100.0	55.1
Civilian labor force	1 887	1 044	989	791	—	—	—	—	16	2 135
Employed	1 776	973	854	758	—	—	—	—	16	1 966
Unemployed	111	71	135	33	—	—	—	—	—	169
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	6.8	13.7	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
Not in labor force	1 336	727	988	430	—	—	—	—	—	1 743
Institutionalized persons	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
Enrolled in school	117	58	94	58	—	—	—	—	—	157
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	757	361	450	202	—	—	—	—	—	724
Females 16 years and over	1 802	972	1 132	615	—	—	—	—	5	2 112
In labor force	927	476	477	358	—	—	—	—	5	986
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.4	49.0	42.1	58.2	—	—	—	—	100.0	46.7
Civilian labor force	927	476	477	358	—	—	—	—	5	986
Employed	877	424	398	339	—	—	—	—	5	853
Unemployed	50	52	79	19	—	—	—	—	—	133
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	10.9	16.6	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	13.5
With own children under 6 years	254	145	169	92	—	—	—	—	—	221
In labor force	175	82	79	66	—	—	—	—	—	130
With own children 6 to 17 years only	249	104	180	116	—	—	—	—	—	366
In labor force	191	78	139	96	—	—	—	—	—	257
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	329	187	265	105	—	—	—	—	—	301
All parents present in household in labor force	202	98	109	77	—	—	—	—	—	177
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	464	267	451	234	—	—	—	—	—	694
All parents present in household in labor force	280	142	296	184	—	—	—	—	—	450
Persons 16 to 19 years	220	103	153	84	—	—	—	—	—	237
Not enrolled in school	48	29	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	17	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Not high school graduate	24	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Employed	5	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 776	973	854	758	—	—	—	—	16	1 966
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	140	46	46	91	—	—	—	—	—	117
Professional specialty occupations	167	127	50	226	—	—	—	—	—	158
Technicians and related support occupations	72	40	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	77
Sales occupations	248	139	32	98	—	—	—	—	—	212
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	260	118	47	131	—	—	—	—	—	284
Private household occupations	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	79	43	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Service occupations, except protective and household	214	107	206	22	—	—	—	—	—	250
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	5	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	263	94	95	78	—	—	—	—	11	249
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	167	110	192	33	—	—	—	—	5	282
Transportation and material moving occupations	72	45	65	36	—	—	—	—	—	143
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	88	99	70	12	—	—	—	—	—	140
Construction	122	97	67	56	—	—	—	—	—	133
Manufacturing	378	186	254	140	—	—	—	—	11	538
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	143	40	63	97	—	—	—	—	—	172
Wholesale and retail trade	435	238	143	130	—	—	—	—	5	446
Finance, insurance, and real estate	47	64	42	26	—	—	—	—	—	93
Business and repair services	59	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	8
Professional and related services	346	234	176	228	—	—	—	—	—	401
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 776	973	854	758	—	—	—	—	16	1 966
Private wage and salary workers	1 398	712	650	519	—	—	—	—	11	1 482
Government workers	266	173	174	160	—	—	—	—	—	377
Local government workers	129	99	71	81	—	—	—	—	—	205
Self-employed workers	106	82	30	64	—	—	—	—	5	99
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 947	1 160	1 050	854	—	—	—	—	16	2 285
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 566	868	779	699	—	—	—	—	16	1 866
50 to 52 weeks	1 048	561	527	494	—	—	—	—	11	1 347
40 to 49 weeks	174	144	75	113	—	—	—	—	5	190
27 to 39 weeks	85	40	48	23	—	—	—	—	—	119
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	145	197	87	75	—	—	—	—	—	263
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 409	1 333	1 482	977	—	—	—	—	11	2 932
With a mobility or self-care limitation	118	113	151	15	—	—	—	—	—	226
With a mobility limitation	71	63	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
In labor force	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
With a self-care limitation	73	93	96	15	—	—	—	—	—	187
With a work disability	193	137	206	32	—	—	—	—	—	330
In labor force	73	26	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	82
Prevented from working	120	102	165	18	—	—	—	—	—	207
No work disability	2 216	1 196	1 276	945	—	—	—	—	11	2 602
In labor force	1 764	946	916	744	—	—	—	—	11	1 983
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	814	433	495	244	—	—	—	—	5	816
With a mobility or self-care limitation	226	61	169	8	—	—	—	—	—	226
With a mobility limitation	190	50	138	8	—	—	—	—	—	182
With a self-care limitation	136	31	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	161
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	238	67	138	61	—	—	—	—	—	237
Mean family income (dollars)	19 252	17 509	8 919	41 183	—	—	—	—	—	20 178
1 worker	409	190	280	110	—	—	—	—	—	497
Mean family income (dollars)	23 125	20 671	17 285	53 832	—	—	—	—	—	32 114
2 or more workers	577	313	270	307	—	—	—	—	6	660
Mean family income (dollars)	34 138	39 198	36 836	50 424	—	—	—	—	21 000	45 197

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 272	9 541	6 248	6 057	3 411	811	1 500	1 589	3 340	5 146
In labor force	1 830	6 024	3 761	3 441	1 875	408	657	745	2 034	2 972
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.9	63.1	60.2	56.8	55.0	50.3	43.8	46.9	60.9	57.8
Civilian labor force	1 830	5 995	3 758	3 437	1 875	408	657	745	2 034	2 972
Employed	1 690	5 650	3 495	3 220	1 700	369	617	628	1 881	2 824
Unemployed	140	345	263	217	175	39	40	117	153	148
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	5.8	7.0	6.3	9.3	9.6	6.1	15.7	7.5	5.0
Not in labor force	1 442	3 517	2 487	2 616	1 536	403	843	844	1 306	2 174
Institutionalized persons	124	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	237
Enrolled in school	166	672	293	344	196	13	75	92	145	297
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	671	1 091	966	824	589	164	588	338	509	885
Females 16 years and over	1 821	4 933	3 274	3 065	1 772	388	979	1 045	1 801	2 857
In labor force	919	2 591	1 661	1 328	747	147	341	406	970	1 289
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.5	52.5	50.7	43.3	42.2	37.9	34.8	38.9	53.9	45.1
Civilian labor force	919	2 582	1 661	1 328	747	147	341	406	970	1 289
Employed	835	2 466	1 494	1 204	647	133	315	339	880	1 228
Unemployed	84	116	167	124	100	14	26	67	90	61
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	4.5	10.1	9.3	13.4	9.5	7.6	16.5	9.3	4.7
With own children under 6 years	185	713	490	436	196	37	116	248	303	222
In labor force	104	387	314	202	118	17	102	145	222	133
With own children 6 to 17 years only	350	1 075	600	576	370	85	44	112	268	444
In labor force	274	757	424	336	224	56	29	62	200	293
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	241	948	677	588	281	69	149	259	384	366
All parents present in household in labor force	138	475	429	204	161	15	123	120	281	178
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	672	2 164	1 217	1 318	675	192	159	306	660	799
All parents present in household in labor force	487	1 516	811	720	396	142	132	130	472	473
Persons 16 to 19 years	231	744	444	487	266	51	27	154	215	296
Not enrolled in school	64	147	125	74	83	27	7	31	61	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	44	55	26	36	44	22	7	12	24	—
Not high school graduate	49	92	75	29	28	22	7	12	43	—
Employed	15	56	55	14	7	5	—	—	25	—
Unemployed	13	17	11	3	4	—	—	—	4	—
Not in labor force	21	19	9	12	17	17	7	12	14	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 690	5 650	3 495	3 220	1 700	369	617	628	1 881	2 824
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	170	687	231	293	66	22	94	11	163	530
Professional specialty occupations	258	655	218	232	104	9	122	4	169	453
Technicians and related support occupations	50	258	115	48	39	4	17	23	47	80
Sales occupations	149	599	463	367	134	20	66	56	191	392
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	217	751	372	329	208	32	60	29	255	456
Private household occupations	28	—	11	—	—	—	—	24	5	—
Protective service occupations	20	94	23	49	17	—	3	16	25	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	248	521	325	227	146	139	73	237	216	215
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	113	132	53	77	9	5	—	17	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	223	958	685	616	332	34	87	53	308	317
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	121	561	490	482	304	45	69	97	282	155
Transportation and material moving occupations	103	268	216	322	169	30	5	21	105	89
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	89	185	214	202	104	25	16	57	98	87
Construction	121	353	309	308	123	46	56	25	148	122
Manufacturing	303	1 368	928	963	564	51	85	116	489	635
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	135	670	328	416	195	22	29	10	166	206
Wholesale and retail trade	269	1 081	845	699	288	141	163	169	451	658
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85	306	121	76	47	—	22	9	58	224
Business and repair services	66	137	121	90	45	5	3	7	83	85
Professional and related services	494	1 181	544	432	206	91	158	204	328	660
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 690	5 650	3 495	3 220	1 700	369	617	628	1 881	2 824
Private wage and salary workers	1 092	4 124	2 684	2 467	1 280	307	430	549	1 467	2 170
Government workers	482	1 180	508	482	293	49	124	65	328	415
Local government workers	175	386	190	197	96	33	27	9	160	145
Self-employed workers	101	330	266	261	117	13	63	14	74	212
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 914	6 481	3 955	3 831	2 012	420	687	735	2 177	3 253
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 540	5 378	3 202	3 043	1 647	298	502	450	1 679	2 462
50 to 52 weeks	1 064	3 826	2 251	2 017	1 098	187	308	340	1 186	1 838
40 to 49 weeks	177	589	278	315	164	47	96	45	164	226
27 to 39 weeks	102	301	200	263	170	30	36	19	120	166
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	153	470	391	277	188	20	94	144	174	364
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 398	8 310	5 212	5 145	2 754	600	878	1 200	2 769	3 836
With a mobility or self-care limitation	126	322	216	389	172	75	51	190	197	66
With a mobility limitation	66	187	169	226	99	30	14	107	109	35
In labor force	9	51	20	10	3	—	—	—	6	—
With a self-care limitation	92	244	129	286	133	68	45	142	157	56
With a work disability	249	656	560	696	413	104	94	212	356	226
In labor force	52	190	146	185	135	33	11	37	59	92
Prevented from working	181	400	389	472	254	71	83	162	251	111
No work disability	2 149	7 654	4 652	4 449	2 341	496	784	988	2 413	3 610
In labor force	1 706	5 700	3 550	3 168	1 675	375	612	657	1 913	2 709
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	750	1 202	1 033	908	657	164	622	389	571	1 073
With a mobility or self-care limitation	142	217	360	238	148	23	206	138	148	138
With a mobility limitation	97	187	297	204	167	20	174	96	141	129
With a self-care limitation	121	118	248	124	109	15	108	93	93	60
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	216	482	327	304	261	57	120	214	167	246
Mean family income (dollars)	25 260	16 444	16 545	13 198	14 636	8 902	23 208	5 721	14 096	29 322
1 worker	401	1 200	679	734	403	82	102	246	430	559
Mean family income (dollars)	23 015	36 485	23 283	30 932	24 342	15 664	23 468	12 310	23 875	38 580
2 or more workers	611	2 043	1 333	1 296	620	117	152	154	679	967
Mean family income (dollars)	44 127	47 989	39 644	37 733	38 306	20 910	47 169	25 771	39 371	50 164

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 754	2 744	7 201	811	1 500	1 589	2 165	1 121	2 686	1 731
In labor force	3 854	1 672	4 591	408	657	745	1 203	491	1 614	815
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.0	60.9	63.8	50.3	43.8	46.9	55.6	43.8	60.1	47.1
Civilian labor force	3 829	1 672	4 589	408	657	745	1 188	491	1 614	815
Employed	3 639	1 591	4 340	369	617	628	1 129	414	1 485	703
Unemployed	190	81	249	39	40	117	59	77	129	112
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	4.8	5.4	9.6	6.1	15.7	5.0	15.7	8.0	13.7
Not in labor force	1 900	1 072	2 610	403	843	844	962	630	1 072	916
Institutionalized persons	24	—	—	47	—	—	190	—	9	—
Enrolled in school	226	117	352	13	75	92	126	610	218	43
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	656	422	715	164	588	338	454	17	446	430
Females 16 years and over	2 935	1 423	3 645	388	979	1 045	1 242	652	1 502	979
In labor force	1 604	712	1 794	147	341	406	596	331	773	388
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.7	50.0	49.2	37.9	34.8	38.9	48.0	50.8	51.5	39.6
Civilian labor force	1 604	712	1 794	147	341	406	596	331	773	388
Employed	1 509	679	1 698	133	315	339	551	254	694	318
Unemployed	95	33	96	14	26	67	45	77	79	70
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	4.6	5.4	9.5	7.6	16.5	7.6	23.3	10.2	18.0
With own children under 6 years	426	203	617	37	116	248	154	23	286	184
In labor force	243	100	304	17	102	145	121	19	226	110
With own children 6 to 17 years only	635	270	738	85	44	112	120	—	176	141
In labor force	447	177	457	56	29	62	88	—	88	66
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	506	233	815	69	149	259	173	19	359	228
All parents present in household in labor force	269	104	380	15	123	120	126	10	272	127
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 397	621	1 607	192	159	306	312	7	403	369
All parents present in household in labor force	828	384	903	142	132	130	219	—	201	196
Persons 16 to 19 years	394	223	522	51	27	154	83	427	217	119
Not enrolled in school	86	53	92	27	7	31	7	16	95	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	33	63	22	7	12	—	—	26	55
Not high school graduate	41	45	72	22	7	12	7	—	75	53
Employed	30	12	21	5	—	—	7	—	49	6
Unemployed	11	4	34	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Not in labor force	—	29	17	17	7	12	—	—	19	33
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 639	1 591	4 340	369	617	628	1 129	414	1 485	703
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	492	70	499	22	94	11	107	59	93	28
Professional specialty occupations	636	137	603	9	122	4	315	15	221	26
Technicians and related support occupations	107	53	143	4	17	23	23	—	39	16
Sales occupations	473	178	565	20	66	56	129	76	283	99
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	432	158	565	32	60	29	115	106	185	54
Private household occupations	4	11	12	—	—	24	7	—	6	5
Protective service occupations	70	38	66	—	3	16	15	—	13	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	164	173	323	139	73	237	111	80	232	171
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	83	85	51	9	5	—	7	—	19	46
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	539	266	794	34	87	53	112	23	139	102
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	331	208	452	45	69	97	146	12	142	70
Transportation and material moving occupations	137	85	142	30	5	21	28	5	58	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	171	129	125	25	16	57	14	38	55	36
Construction	219	138	270	46	56	25	37	—	84	75
Manufacturing	897	412	1 127	51	85	116	239	24	204	93
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	287	106	346	22	29	10	55	14	85	47
Wholesale and retail trade	739	352	829	141	163	169	253	190	494	199
Finance, insurance, and real estate	130	48	209	—	22	9	62	7	81	25
Business and repair services	99	39	177	5	7	7	43	—	38	51
Professional and related services	880	271	903	91	158	204	372	140	380	118
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 639	1 591	4 340	369	617	628	1 129	414	1 485	703
Private wage and salary workers	2 772	1 206	3 105	307	430	549	748	287	1 190	545
Government workers	672	192	875	49	124	65	282	113	227	84
Local government workers	271	109	326	33	27	9	72	19	123	41
Self-employed workers	176	186	315	13	63	14	93	14	68	74
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 221	1 771	4 879	420	687	735	1 347	886	1 706	891
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 284	1 343	4 049	298	502	450	983	352	1 298	671
50 to 52 weeks	2 450	914	2 842	187	308	340	663	55	848	418
40 to 49 weeks	282	142	505	47	96	45	136	20	111	99
27 to 39 weeks	242	74	255	30	36	19	90	16	72	37
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	400	225	447	20	94	144	146	190	173	87
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 963	2 301	6 387	600	878	1 200	1 445	1 096	2 196	1 283
With a mobility or self-care limitation	159	109	252	75	51	190	17	7	95	165
With a mobility limitation	117	39	121	30	14	107	11	7	79	126
In labor force	—	4	43	—	—	—	—	—	8	21
With a self-care limitation	73	97	193	68	45	142	6	7	51	100
With a work disability	326	199	625	104	94	212	117	14	259	298
In labor force	107	40	251	33	11	37	32	7	56	45
Prevented from working	219	147	321	71	83	162	70	7	191	246
No work disability	4 637	2 102	5 762	496	784	988	1 328	1 082	1 937	785
In labor force	3 636	1 611	4 251	375	612	657	1 102	476	1 529	952
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	742	443	812	164	622	389	515	25	481	448
With a mobility or self-care limitation	124	106	115	23	206	138	93	—	107	170
With a mobility limitation	116	88	61	20	174	96	68	—	101	110
With a self-care limitation	33	46	65	15	108	93	50	—	75	100
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	240	133	331	57	120	214	120	—	143	134
Mean family income (dollars)	26 053	17 615	29 583	8 902	23 208	5 721	24 348	—	22 661	9 893
1 worker	512	271	1 025	82	102	246	239	21	377	292
Mean family income (dollars)	34 312	25 369	41 824	15 664	23 468	12 310	28 834	46 253	18 381	12 359
2 or more workers	1 470	621	1 495	117	152	154	399	59	320	242
Mean family income (dollars)	48 380	37 945	53 685	20 910	47 169	25 771	48 351	12 578	29 048	24 979

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.						Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 194	5 127	3 699	3 490	13	1 844	—	—	—	146
In labor force	1 962	2 967	2 189	2 486	—	1 311	—	—	—	72
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.4	57.9	59.2	71.2	—	71.1	—	—	—	49.3
Civilian labor force	1 962	2 967	2 175	2 469	—	1 311	—	—	—	72
Employed	1 814	2 819	2 010	2 348	—	1 289	—	—	—	67
Unemployed	148	148	165	121	—	22	—	—	—	5
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	5.0	7.6	4.9	—	1.7	—	—	—	6.9
Not in labor force	1 232	2 160	1 510	1 004	13	533	—	—	—	74
Institutionalized persons	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	136	297	174	132	—	73	—	—	—	9
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	487	875	718	322	6	95	—	—	—	22
Females 16 years and over	1 722	2 847	2 077	1 771	7	962	—	—	—	79
In labor force	926	1 289	1 095	1 049	—	577	—	—	—	44
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.8	45.3	52.7	59.2	—	60.0	—	—	—	55.7
Civilian labor force	926	1 289	1 088	1 049	—	577	—	—	—	44
Employed	836	1 228	1 004	988	—	562	—	—	—	44
Unemployed	90	61	84	61	—	15	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	4.7	7.7	5.8	—	2.6	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	296	222	318	303	—	196	—	—	—	7
In labor force	215	133	194	205	—	82	—	—	—	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	262	440	261	382	—	186	—	—	—	6
In labor force	194	293	187	283	—	140	—	—	—	6
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	378	366	365	347	—	246	—	—	—	6
All parents present in household in labor force	275	178	239	235	—	88	—	—	—	6
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	642	790	673	878	—	397	—	—	—	18
All parents present in household in labor force	466	473	476	585	—	234	—	—	—	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	215	296	237	222	—	106	—	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	61	8	59	31	—	30	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	—	36	23	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	43	—	41	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Employed	25	—	16	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	4	—	25	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 814	2 819	2 010	2 348	—	1 289	—	—	—	67
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	163	530	191	392	—	222	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	161	453	206	526	—	238	—	—	—	8
Technicians and related support occupations	47	80	62	101	—	27	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	191	392	265	328	—	171	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	239	456	261	257	—	185	—	—	—	16
Private household occupations	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	25	28	20	44	—	11	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	196	215	211	84	—	97	—	—	—	20
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	22	29	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	302	317	285	294	—	168	—	—	—	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	274	155	250	107	—	70	—	—	—	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	96	84	95	52	—	34	—	—	—	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	98	87	128	117	—	66	—	—	—	—
Construction	148	122	137	112	—	20	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	468	635	432	481	—	323	—	—	—	21
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	157	201	146	168	—	90	—	—	—	9
Wholesale and retail trade	451	658	492	498	—	258	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	58	224	91	91	—	63	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	83	85	38	93	—	62	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	291	660	439	667	—	368	—	—	—	37
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 814	2 819	2 010	2 348	—	1 289	—	—	—	67
Private wage and salary workers	1 424	2 165	1 520	1 783	—	963	—	—	—	43
Government workers	313	415	276	460	—	292	—	—	—	15
Local government workers	145	145	121	192	—	96	—	—	—	15
Self-employed workers	65	212	204	105	—	34	—	—	—	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 108	3 248	2 344	2 676	—	1 443	—	—	—	69
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 610	2 457	1 803	2 053	—	1 257	—	—	—	69
50 to 52 weeks	1 143	1 833	1 297	1 595	—	939	—	—	—	43
40 to 49 weeks	147	226	149	170	—	121	—	—	—	17
27 to 39 weeks	120	166	104	127	—	73	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	174	364	260	241	—	97	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 650	3 827	2 868	3 097	7	1 739	—	—	—	119
With a mobility or self-care limitation	173	66	159	114	—	13	—	—	—	24
With a mobility limitation	91	35	65	80	—	13	—	—	—	18
In labor force	6	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	141	56	129	65	—	13	—	—	—	16
With a work disability	313	226	243	182	7	87	—	—	—	43
In labor force	59	92	63	67	—	57	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	208	111	136	115	7	24	—	—	—	43
No work disability	2 337	3 601	2 625	2 915	—	1 652	—	—	—	76
In labor force	1 846	2 704	2 020	2 348	—	1 254	—	—	—	67
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	544	1 063	817	376	6	105	—	—	—	27
With a mobility or self-care limitation	141	138	143	50	—	9	—	—	—	7
With a mobility limitation	134	129	98	50	—	9	—	—	—	7
With a self-care limitation	93	60	79	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	153	242	233	130	6	63	—	—	—	14
Mean family income (dollars)	13 089	29 603	25 784	33 708	41 033	21 210	—	—	—	25 095
1 worker	416	554	408	284	—	270	—	—	—	14
Mean family income (dollars)	24 130	38 639	22 784	37 266	—	50 732	—	—	—	16 298
2 or more workers	656	967	705	959	—	415	—	—	—	23
Mean family income (dollars)	39 383	50 164	34 991	53 227	—	63 098	—	—	—	39 012

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	19	2 264	2 731	1 465	3 965	5 357	9 123	3 336	5 248
In labor force	5	1 368	1 672	799	2 411	3 280	5 579	2 002	2 873
Percent of persons 16 years and over	26.3	60.4	61.2	54.5	60.8	61.2	61.2	60.0	54.7
Civilian labor force	5	1 360	1 672	799	2 411	3 278	5 570	2 002	2 866
Employed	5	1 291	1 591	782	2 311	3 051	5 361	1 937	2 700
Unemployed	—	69	81	17	100	227	209	65	166
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.1	4.8	2.1	4.1	6.9	3.8	3.2	5.8
Not in labor force	14	896	1 059	666	1 554	2 077	3 544	1 334	2 375
Institutionalized persons	—	24	—	—	—	—	92	—	20
Enrolled in school	—	94	117	70	240	279	560	135	230
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10	334	416	281	512	620	1 125	543	983
Females 16 years and over	10	1 164	1 416	746	2 017	2 683	4 694	1 743	2 745
In labor force	—	555	712	290	1 004	1 217	2 351	815	1 166
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	47.7	50.3	38.9	49.8	45.4	50.1	46.8	42.5
Civilian labor force	—	555	712	290	1 004	1 217	2 351	815	1 166
Employed	—	521	679	273	970	1 136	2 218	780	1 105
Unemployed	—	34	33	17	34	81	133	35	61
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.1	4.6	5.9	3.4	6.7	5.7	4.3	5.2
With own children under 6 years	—	123	203	120	299	421	761	263	408
In labor force	—	38	100	75	183	222	438	115	190
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4	253	270	156	482	552	971	344	494
In labor force	—	164	177	84	337	317	635	194	304
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	159	233	160	407	569	952	323	465
All parents present in household in labor force	—	34	104	84	210	292	517	124	170
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	9	519	621	259	926	1 210	1 904	696	1 008
All parents present in household in labor force	—	243	384	138	571	669	1 194	362	534
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	172	223	88	350	416	752	262	378
Not enrolled in school	—	55	53	32	105	62	190	55	121
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	11	33	5	53	54	52	17	62
Not high school graduate	—	41	45	23	83	42	54	23	46
Employed	—	30	12	18	30	—	20	—	32
Unemployed	—	11	4	5	17	25	—	3	—
Not in labor force	—	—	29	—	36	17	34	6	14
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	5	1 291	1 591	782	2 311	3 051	5 361	1 937	2 700
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	100	70	49	125	277	357	83	175
Professional specialty occupations	—	110	137	28	158	365	700	106	194
Technicians and related support occupations	—	6	53	8	49	116	232	53	92
Sales occupations	—	145	178	39	252	394	608	120	194
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	175	158	61	304	380	642	256	267
Private household occupations	—	4	11	3	8	12	18	4	6
Protective service occupations	—	26	38	—	16	55	44	28	38
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	80	173	66	191	226	541	121	258
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	37	85	37	57	51	93	66	101
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	245	266	129	444	626	882	405	685
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	224	208	188	431	382	763	374	421
Transportation and material moving occupations	5	85	85	114	118	108	257	121	102
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	54	129	60	158	59	224	200	167
Construction	—	107	138	95	141	250	427	199	331
Manufacturing	—	416	412	370	847	804	1 587	795	828
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	5	119	106	61	191	256	447	166	218
Wholesale and retail trade	—	241	352	57	510	571	1 116	287	461
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	39	48	1	15	146	164	61	61
Business and repair services	—	6	39	16	108	115	138	69	72
Professional and related services	—	213	271	96	303	535	1 011	177	325
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	5	1 291	1 591	782	2 311	3 051	5 361	1 937	2 700
Private wage and salary workers	5	989	1 206	544	1 853	2 142	3 912	1 460	1 892
Government workers	—	212	192	147	305	583	1 085	305	565
Local government workers	—	79	109	86	69	230	396	93	154
Self-employed workers	—	71	186	81	147	281	346	166	220
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5	1 545	1 771	841	2 478	3 436	5 910	2 133	3 146
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5	1 231	1 343	663	2 061	2 792	4 743	1 775	2 608
50 to 52 weeks	5	855	914	465	1 496	1 903	3 437	1 288	1 752
40 to 49 weeks	—	112	142	78	220	384	527	198	277
27 to 39 weeks	—	115	74	51	133	182	255	95	197
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	159	225	91	231	350	595	187	210
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	9	1 866	2 294	1 172	3 431	4 648	7 783	2 742	4 182
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	45	109	58	123	239	335	164	173
With a mobility limitation	—	37	39	52	95	108	139	93	94
In labor force	—	—	4	—	12	43	11	23	5
With a self-care limitation	—	8	97	25	47	180	272	91	104
With a work disability	—	144	192	136	360	538	750	307	451
In labor force	—	40	40	16	139	194	318	88	107
Prevented from working	—	104	140	114	195	297	406	208	296
No work disability	9	1 722	2 102	1 036	3 071	4 110	7 033	2 435	3 731
In labor force	5	1 288	1 611	771	2 250	2 997	5 145	1 863	2 703
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10	366	437	293	534	707	1 239	594	1 039
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	74	106	89	133	106	239	140	238
With a mobility limitation	—	66	88	76	115	52	221	114	192
With a self-care limitation	—	20	46	45	58	65	117	47	140
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	4	110	127	126	210	268	530	157	330
Mean family income (dollars)	12 326	17 006	16 509	10 794	11 449	31 552	24 487	12 812	17 335
1 worker	5	228	271	152	572	755	1 072	413	670
Mean family income (dollars)	32 075	30 632	25 369	19 406	23 758	38 638	28 981	29 412	37 772
2 or more workers	—	511	621	278	781	1 080	1 973	694	940
Mean family income (dollars)	—	39 281	37 945	35 625	35 791	50 068	44 229	37 891	40 024

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County					
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	50 768	20 069	4 297	30 699	14 888	1 767	926	1 060	555	4 675	
Less than \$5,000	4 670	1 724	531	2 946	1 745	188	74	269	-	242	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 972	2 291	651	3 681	2 016	261	172	218	-	312	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6 082	2 607	519	3 475	1 793	209	161	125	24	555	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 055	4 249	814	5 806	2 730	402	190	172	61	1 061	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 907	3 092	676	4 815	2 052	307	117	134	118	742	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 209	3 343	610	4 866	2 015	259	119	85	147	941	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 554	2 020	365	3 534	1 731	101	73	31	160	585	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 360	347	52	1 013	525	13	4	19	16	107	
\$100,000 or more	959	396	79	563	281	27	16	7	29	130	
Median (dollars)	23 107	22 378	20 134	23 690	21 459	20 503	17 778	11 222	41 953	26 837	
Mean (dollars)	29 825	29 397	25 463	30 105	28 813	23 789	24 340	17 931	46 974	35 818	
Families	38 250	15 270	2 960	22 980	10 051	1 224	570	688	484	3 725	
Median income (dollars)	28 843	27 862	26 730	29 589	28 816	25 282	24 519	18 947	44 200	31 814	
Males 15 years and over, with income	45 674	18 031	3 435	27 643	12 088	1 359	736	775	576	4 304	
Median income (dollars)	17 826	17 640	17 148	17 942	17 558	17 489	14 764	10 811	30 364	21 207	
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.9	51.7	48.4	52.0	49.3	47.7	46.2	41.5	62.0	57.4	
Median income (dollars)	26 895	26 362	23 476	27 289	28 029	21 667	19 138	21 797	35 179	29 786	
Females 15 years and over, with income	43 188	16 902	3 778	26 286	13 506	1 504	848	908	523	3 815	
Median income (dollars)	7 110	7 144	7 313	7 088	7 219	7 972	7 358	5 888	10 456	8 995	
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.4	28.8	25.4	28.1	27.0	26.2	25.5	22.6	28.3	35.3	
Median income (dollars)	14 751	14 623	15 306	14 826	15 955	15 132	14 063	14 181	19 079	16 442	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 582	11 425	10 595	11 685	11 854	10 578	9 926	7 235	17 413	13 544	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	50 768	20 069	4 297	30 699	14 888	1 767	926	1 060	555	4 675	
With earnings	38 257	15 054	3 082	23 203	10 888	1 236	699	681	477	3 749	
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 343	31 317	26 363	31 360	29 817	23 879	24 129	21 061	43 375	38 099	
With Social Security income	16 189	6 605	1 626	9 584	4 936	664	346	476	145	1 157	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 298	7 469	7 285	7 180	7 374	8 033	6 793	5 428	11 144	7 795	
With public assistance income	3 724	1 559	480	2 165	1 177	165	136	179	-	194	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 140	3 127	2 847	3 149	3 208	2 450	3 302	2 868	-	3 297	
With retirement income	9 438	3 848	833	5 590	2 834	376	154	185	118	850	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 907	8 500	10 235	9 188	9 597	11 601	8 719	5 832	14 764	8 680	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	34 565	34 066	30 756	34 896	34 671	27 563	30 473	23 280	49 669	40 201	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 735	33 336	28 648	33 994	33 548	24 048	29 451	19 640	50 720	41 191	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 242	34 650	32 269	35 642	35 564	29 724	31 211	26 353	48 815	39 269	
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 415	37 079	35 868	37 634	39 091	31 868	33 830	30 175	50 926	43 202	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 901	37 913	36 611	37 894	40 426	30 305	34 955	29 733	52 200	47 799	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 037	36 450	35 412	37 426	38 135	32 653	33 126	30 443	49 821	39 319	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 993	16 663	15 205	17 254	17 480	15 411	18 606	11 776	34 180	17 807	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 459	13 026	11 277	12 008	11 849	12 741	14 169	8 645	12 044	13 498	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 139	20 837	19 984	23 156	24 353	18 288	23 126	16 961	46 829	25 523	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	38 250	15 270	2 960	22 980	10 051	1 224	570	688	484	3 725	
Householder worked in 1989	28 887	11 316	2 127	17 571	7 469	869	432	446	386	2 954	
With related children under 18 years	18 375	7 347	1 398	11 028	4 730	522	276	369	231	1 894	
With related children under 5 years	6 924	2 679	584	4 245	2 046	213	137	157	77	689	
Married-couple families	32 119	12 627	2 199	19 492	7 849	898	439	418	450	3 132	
Householder worked in 1989	24 792	9 571	1 604	15 221	6 044	622	327	303	358	2 505	
With related children under 18 years	14 734	5 762	927	8 972	3 371	329	201	174	223	1 505	
With related children under 5 years	5 782	2 269	415	3 513	1 497	153	106	79	77	586	
Female householder, no husband present	5 141	2 268	696	2 873	1 903	320	107	247	22	519	
Householder worked in 1989	3 351	1 495	477	1 856	1 194	247	81	133	16	400	
With related children under 18 years	3 158	1 401	446	1 757	1 210	193	59	186	8	350	
With related children under 5 years	1 032	357	153	675	513	60	21	72	-	103	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14 047	5 382	1 519	8 665	5 531	604	436	413	71	1 068	
Nonfamily householder	12 518	4 799	1 337	7 719	4 837	543	356	372	71	950	
65 years and over	6 155	2 411	689	3 744	2 180	276	182	212	24	292	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	129 349	51 345	10 348	78 004	35 075	3 961	2 248	2 630	1 525	12 337	
Persons under 18 years	31 378	12 431	2 437	18 947	8 251	817	521	740	359	3 149	
Related children under 18 years	31 328	12 419	2 437	18 909	8 223	817	521	740	359	3 149	
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 880	9 087	1 683	13 793	5 746	547	341	515	280	2 335	
Persons 65 years and over	18 158	7 357	1 986	10 801	5 555	814	433	495	249	1 202	
Persons 75 years and over	6 952	2 702	808	4 250	2 238	326	185	205	92	375	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	4 281	1 688	451	2 593	1 437	174	80	192	5	278	
Percent below poverty level	11.2	11.1	15.2	11.3	14.3	14.2	14.0	27.9	1.0	7.5	
Householder worked in 1989	2 264	929	264	1 335	784	109	49	101	5	153	
With related children under 18 years	2 943	1 178	344	1 765	1 028	123	55	161	5	173	
With related children under 5 years	1 407	550	192	857	543	63	38	86	5	74	
Married-couple families	2 394	904	178	1 490	664	75	44	54	5	119	
Householder worked in 1989	1 218	475	91	743	369	31	28	27	5	45	
With related children under 18 years	1 405	524	118	881	386	40	34	39	5	23	
With related children under 5 years	673	280	74	393	202	27	17	25	5	16	
Female householder, no husband present	1 765	736	271	1 029	723	99	36	136	-	159	
Householder worked in 1989	985	436	173	549	382	78	21	74	-	108	
With related children under 18 years	1 488	622	224	866	636	83	21	120	-	150	
With related children under 5 years	700	245	116	455	341	36	21	59	-	58	
Unrelated individuals	4 852	1 744	561	3 108	1 951	169	151	241	-	210	
Nonfamily householder	4 093	1 491	450	2 602	1 576	139	95	216	-	190	
65 years and over	2 501	982	294	1 519	809	75	81	138	-	135	
Persons	19 083	7 477	2 169	11 606	6 505	701	472	970	26	1 063	
Percent below poverty level	14.8	14.6	21.0	14.9	18.5	17.7	21.0	36.9	1.7	8.6	
Persons under 18 years	6 019	2 479	788	3 540	2 018	237	144	391	16	348	
Related children under 18 years	5 992	2 476	788	3 516	1 998	237	144	391	16	348	
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 140	1 707	495	2 433	1 319	159	72	256	8	252	
Persons 65 years and over	3 675	1 507	396	2 168	1 075	106	103	187	-	206	
Persons 75 years and over	1 971	732	204	1 239	607	53	71	80	-	84	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 902	2 835	915	5 067	3 045	356	137	422	-	407	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26 357	10 382	2 792	15 975	8 564	936	630	1 200	26	1 479	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	48 927	20 635	4 736	28 292	13 742	1 730	1 128	1 772	106	3 827	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County					Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 767	926	1 060	544	—	—	—	—	11	1 967
Less than \$5,000	188	74	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	193
\$5,000 to \$9,999	261	172	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	215
\$10,000 to \$14,999	209	161	125	24	—	—	—	—	—	265
\$15,000 to \$24,999	402	190	172	50	—	—	—	—	11	448
\$25,000 to \$34,999	307	117	134	118	—	—	—	—	—	206
\$35,000 to \$49,999	259	119	85	147	—	—	—	—	—	369
\$50,000 to \$74,999	101	73	31	160	—	—	—	—	—	180
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	4	19	16	—	—	—	—	—	52
\$100,000 or more	27	16	7	29	—	—	—	—	—	39
Median (dollars)	20 503	17 778	11 222	42 700	—	—	—	—	21 250	21 525
Mean (dollars)	23 789	24 340	17 931	47 492	—	—	—	—	21 325	29 325
Families	1 224	570	688	478	—	—	—	—	6	1 394
Median income (dollars)	25 282	24 519	18 947	44 500	—	—	—	—	21 250	30 367
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 359	736	775	565	—	—	—	—	11	1 694
Median income (dollars)	17 489	14 764	10 811	30 614	—	—	—	—	14 792	17 287
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.7	46.2	41.5	62.1	—	—	—	—	54.5	51.8
Median income (dollars)	21 667	19 138	21 797	36 250	—	—	—	—	13 750	27 600
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 504	848	908	518	—	—	—	—	5	1 776
Median income (dollars)	7 972	7 358	5 888	10 556	—	—	—	—	6 250	7 077
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.2	25.5	22.6	27.6	—	—	—	—	100.0	26.4
Median income (dollars)	15 132	14 063	14 181	19 408	—	—	—	—	6 250	16 194
Per capita income (dollars)	10 578	9 926	7 235	17 447	—	—	—	—	14 223	12 022
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 767	926	1 060	544	—	—	—	—	11	1 967
With earnings	1 236	699	681	466	—	—	—	—	11	1 398
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 879	24 129	21 061	44 053	—	—	—	—	14 636	32 157
With Social Security income	664	346	476	140	—	—	—	—	5	749
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 033	6 793	5 428	11 267	—	—	—	—	7 714	7 873
With public assistance income	165	136	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 450	3 302	2 868	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 065
With retirement income	376	154	185	118	—	—	—	—	—	418
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 601	8 719	5 832	14 764	—	—	—	—	—	8 333
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 563	30 473	23 280	50 029	—	—	—	—	21 000	36 279
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 048	29 451	19 640	50 720	—	—	—	—	—	36 508
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 724	31 211	26 353	49 454	—	—	—	—	21 000	36 106
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 868	33 830	30 175	51 330	—	—	—	—	21 000	38 814
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 305	34 955	29 733	52 200	—	—	—	—	—	40 098
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 653	33 126	30 443	50 557	—	—	—	—	21 000	37 933
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 411	18 606	11 776	34 180	—	—	—	—	—	19 056
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 741	14 169	8 645	12 044	—	—	—	—	—	17 811
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 288	23 126	16 961	46 829	—	—	—	—	—	21 234
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 224	570	688	478	—	—	—	—	6	1 394
Householder worked in 1989	869	432	446	380	—	—	—	—	6	1 019
With related children under 18 years	522	276	369	231	—	—	—	—	—	644
With related children under 5 years	213	137	157	77	—	—	—	—	—	183
Married-couple families	898	439	418	444	—	—	—	—	6	1 206
Householder worked in 1989	622	327	303	352	—	—	—	—	6	877
With related children under 18 years	329	201	174	223	—	—	—	—	—	526
With related children under 5 years	153	106	79	77	—	—	—	—	—	157
Female householder, no husband present	320	107	247	22	—	—	—	—	—	132
Householder worked in 1989	247	81	133	16	—	—	—	—	—	86
With related children under 18 years	193	59	186	8	—	—	—	—	—	94
With related children under 5 years	60	21	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	604	436	413	66	—	—	—	—	5	672
Nonfamily householder	543	356	372	66	—	—	—	—	5	573
65 years and over	276	182	212	19	—	—	—	—	5	302
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 961	2 248	2 630	1 509	—	—	—	—	16	4 696
Persons under 18 years	817	521	740	359	—	—	—	—	—	1 034
Related children under 18 years	817	521	740	359	—	—	—	—	—	1 034
Related children 5 to 17 years	547	341	515	280	—	—	—	—	—	780
Persons 65 years and over	814	433	495	244	—	—	—	—	5	816
Persons 75 years and over	326	185	205	92	—	—	—	—	—	283
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	174	80	192	5	—	—	—	—	—	95
Percent below poverty level	14.2	14.0	27.9	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	6.8
Householder worked in 1989	109	49	101	5	—	—	—	—	—	75
With related children under 18 years	123	55	161	5	—	—	—	—	—	63
With related children under 5 years	63	38	86	5	—	—	—	—	—	43
Married-couple families	75	44	54	5	—	—	—	—	—	49
Householder worked in 1989	31	28	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	36
With related children under 18 years	40	34	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	17
With related children under 5 years	27	17	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	17
Female householder, no husband present	99	36	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Householder worked in 1989	78	21	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
With related children under 18 years	83	21	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
With related children under 5 years	36	21	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Unrelated individuals	169	151	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	222
Nonfamily householder	139	95	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
65 years and over	75	81	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Persons	701	472	970	26	—	—	—	—	—	493
Percent below poverty level	17.7	21.0	36.9	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	10.5
Persons under 18 years	237	144	391	16	—	—	—	—	—	122
Related children under 18 years	237	144	391	16	—	—	—	—	—	122
Related children 5 to 17 years	159	72	256	8	—	—	—	—	—	47
Persons 65 years and over	106	103	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
Persons 75 years and over	53	71	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	356	137	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	936	630	1 200	26	—	—	—	—	—	889
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 730	1 128	1 772	106	—	—	—	—	—	1 742

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 677	4 675	2 932	2 873	1 637	377	1 050	908	1 626	2 588
Less than \$5,000	150	242	251	189	168	50	249	325	103	121
\$5,000 to \$9,999	182	312	305	390	236	100	272	209	230	257
\$10,000 to \$14,999	262	555	405	372	229	49	108	135	284	195
\$15,000 to \$24,999	359	1 061	656	603	297	110	146	116	354	503
\$25,000 to \$34,999	210	742	477	478	303	59	96	62	186	396
\$35,000 to \$49,999	271	941	408	529	215	9	76	47	251	447
\$50,000 to \$74,999	169	585	353	209	159	—	61	6	165	462
\$75,000 to \$99,999	47	107	46	24	19	—	14	—	34	151
\$100,000 or more	27	130	31	79	11	—	28	8	19	56
Median (dollars)	20 659	26 837	21 716	22 453	20 612	13 950	10 152	7 388	20 422	30 405
Mean (dollars)	29 022	35 818	28 130	28 623	25 540	14 447	20 099	16 308	26 532	35 871
Families	1 228	3 725	2 339	2 334	1 284	256	374	614	1 276	1 772
Median income (dollars)	27 216	31 814	26 304	27 270	25 156	16 630	21 923	10 064	25 640	40 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 375	4 304	2 846	2 834	1 532	354	495	504	1 405	2 204
Median income (dollars)	17 124	21 207	16 469	16 262	16 228	11 216	13 641	9 286	16 381	23 726
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.2	57.4	51.2	50.7	50.9	41.8	38.4	36.1	51.8	52.0
Median income (dollars)	28 090	29 786	25 766	25 745	23 333	14 500	29 167	12 396	21 725	34 244
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 512	3 815	2 490	2 241	1 285	322	858	871	1 494	2 360
Median income (dollars)	7 791	8 995	6 419	6 718	5 900	5 779	7 181	4 448	7 157	9 505
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.6	35.3	31.8	25.5	24.1	12.1	13.8	18.1	30.7	28.6
Median income (dollars)	12 786	16 442	12 000	12 304	11 774	11 023	18 654	11 200	14 493	17 393
Per capita income (dollars)	11 626	13 544	10 352	10 666	9 824	5 519	11 800	6 901	9 999	15 339
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 677	4 675	2 932	2 873	1 637	377	1 050	908	1 626	2 588
With earnings	1 191	3 749	2 200	2 251	1 172	233	486	496	1 309	1 967
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 542	38 099	30 173	29 706	27 833	15 906	25 517	22 845	26 056	34 487
With Social Security income	619	1 157	974	868	607	170	511	378	514	859
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 979	7 795	6 613	7 845	7 153	5 591	6 599	4 981	7 220	7 839
With public assistance income	178	194	260	153	176	63	123	247	126	120
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 580	3 297	3 135	3 903	2 597	2 592	2 540	3 234	4 177	4 349
With retirement income	412	850	582	479	274	54	215	74	327	670
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 149	8 680	9 041	6 863	6 662	3 716	8 811	6 714	7 109	10 052
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	33 914	40 201	31 665	32 399	29 112	16 556	33 017	13 390	30 841	43 616
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 926	41 191	28 957	30 214	29 869	17 418	31 537	9 655	26 278	40 574
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 598	39 269	33 727	34 136	28 578	15 594	33 825	16 844	34 298	45 307
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 911	43 202	34 055	33 715	31 315	18 025	40 836	17 876	33 096	45 562
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 551	47 799	31 265	31 096	33 007	20 355	50 272	13 519	28 912	44 933
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 395	39 319	36 156	35 898	30 115	15 857	36 406	19 630	35 987	45 873
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 882	17 807	16 330	17 378	19 674	10 003	19 289	9 940	19 298	31 017
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 663	13 498	13 464	11 965	15 152	9 527	5 307	7 013	14 062	21 187
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 230	25 523	18 915	20 511	22 432	11 574	29 823	14 290	24 687	42 359
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 228	3 725	2 339	2 334	1 284	256	374	614	1 276	1 772
Householder worked in 1989	869	2 954	1 669	1 752	920	183	218	266	993	1 370
With related children under 18 years	619	1 894	1 132	1 077	583	144	150	398	584	643
With related children under 5 years	193	689	468	414	148	39	96	236	250	192
Married-couple families	910	3 132	1 991	2 123	1 060	193	241	223	1 035	1 546
Householder worked in 1989	670	2 505	1 475	1 644	790	148	159	107	840	1 190
With related children under 18 years	444	1 505	919	991	450	102	77	72	447	522
With related children under 5 years	172	586	406	406	127	39	31	42	213	177
Female householder, no husband present	282	519	291	150	198	43	128	368	209	196
Householder worked in 1989	176	400	169	76	111	26	59	148	131	158
With related children under 18 years	156	350	176	62	117	33	73	315	116	105
With related children under 5 years	21	103	42	6	13	—	65	194	37	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	490	1 068	641	598	389	157	721	320	417	922
Nonfamily householder	449	950	593	539	353	121	676	294	350	816
65 years and over	241	292	366	303	213	81	437	181	169	354
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 975	12 337	8 017	7 697	4 259	1 013	1 788	2 188	4 283	5 899
Persons under 18 years	955	3 149	1 951	1 918	987	273	308	639	1 050	1 165
Related children under 18 years	955	3 149	1 942	1 915	987	273	308	639	1 050	1 165
Related children 5 to 17 years	734	2 335	1 330	1 449	776	219	189	423	750	858
Persons 65 years and over	750	1 202	1 033	908	657	164	622	389	571	1 073
Persons 75 years and over	277	375	393	313	253	79	334	188	189	397
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	144	278	292	248	180	69	91	321	158	61
Percent below poverty level	11.7	7.5	12.5	10.6	14.0	27.0	24.3	52.3	12.4	3.4
Householder worked in 1989	86	153	115	144	92	36	21	98	99	43
With related children under 18 years	123	173	102	160	123	39	40	259	120	35
With related children under 5 years	43	74	76	86	36	4	40	174	69	16
Married-couple families	46	119	189	214	109	43	33	52	88	49
Householder worked in 1989	22	45	87	137	57	17	6	6	63	31
With related children under 18 years	41	23	119	138	68	13	—	21	71	23
With related children under 5 years	22	16	47	83	21	4	—	12	47	16
Female householder, no husband present	91	159	84	32	60	26	53	262	65	6
Householder worked in 1989	64	108	28	7	24	19	15	92	36	6
With related children under 18 years	75	150	63	22	49	26	40	238	49	6
With related children under 5 years	21	58	19	3	9	—	40	162	22	—
Unrelated individuals	144	210	234	193	180	76	309	230	195	188
Nonfamily householder	127	190	234	163	161	57	289	213	135	167
65 years and over	53	135	201	99	118	29	210	148	72	71
Persons	666	1 063	1 226	1 044	816	252	558	1 284	765	381
Percent below poverty level	16.8	8.6	15.3	13.6	19.2	24.9	31.2	58.7	17.9	6.5
Persons under 18 years	258	348	370	343	250	61	89	461	274	70
Related children under 18 years	258	348	370	340	250	61	89	461	274	70
Related children 5 to 17 years	203	252	278	240	192	52	44	289	182	34
Persons 65 years and over	103	206	347	168	160	59	243	217	113	89
Persons 75 years and over	57	84	184	63	91	29	162	123	56	52
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	277	407	289	296	364	71	247	675	274	162
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	941	1 479	1 632	1 666	983	416	686	1 453	1 103	675
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 759	3 827	3 574	3 149	1 848	803	964	1 702	2 002	1 244

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 727	1 251	3 466	377	1 050	908	1 167	116	1 623	953
Less than \$5,000	74	131	158	50	249	325	109	36	276	292
\$5,000 to \$9,999	156	146	210	100	272	209	158	11	274	211
\$10,000 to \$14,999	229	111	336	49	108	135	168	15	289	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	467	226	548	110	146	116	184	41	382	162
\$25,000 to \$34,999	413	234	592	59	96	62	170	5	164	134
\$35,000 to \$49,999	609	250	633	9	76	47	138	—	151	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999	566	105	614	—	61	6	159	—	59	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	160	25	224	—	14	—	42	—	13	—
\$100,000 or more	53	23	151	—	28	8	39	8	15	—
Median (dollars)	35 595	25 378	32 815	13 950	10 152	7 388	22 370	14 333	14 392	9 020
Mean (dollars)	38 788	28 324	42 488	14 447	20 099	16 308	30 624	18 144	19 839	13 674
Families	2 222	1 025	2 851	256	374	614	758	80	840	668
Median income (dollars)	40 519	28 246	37 726	16 630	21 923	10 064	31 410	14 833	18 604	14 153
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 769	1 258	3 406	354	495	504	899	411	1 083	730
Median income (dollars)	24 135	17 472	24 824	11 216	13 641	9 286	19 663	2 596	12 193	7 632
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.1	48.2	57.9	41.8	38.4	36.1	43.8	8.8	45.2	30.3
Median income (dollars)	31 341	26 466	36 780	14 500	29 167	12 396	30 000	15 833	17 991	16 150
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 398	1 098	2 663	322	858	871	1 053	523	1 323	775
Median income (dollars)	8 481	5 712	8 782	5 779	7 181	4 448	8 805	2 500	7 177	4 982
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.4	28.1	32.6	12.1	13.8	18.1	25.5	3.6	27.1	25.4
Median income (dollars)	17 421	13 273	17 920	11 023	18 654	11 200	15 702	8 125	13 833	12 074
Per capita income (dollars)	14 058	10 123	15 622	5 519	11 800	6 901	13 753	3 564	9 468	5 740
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 727	1 251	3 466	377	1 050	908	1 167	116	1 623	953
With earnings	2 242	979	2 923	233	486	496	843	110	1 165	580
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 995	29 671	42 256	15 906	25 517	22 845	29 395	17 412	19 281	14 926
With Social Security income	701	345	813	170	511	378	417	11	464	427
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 419	6 672	7 586	5 591	6 599	4 981	8 926	9 322	7 549	6 346
With public assistance income	47	103	121	63	123	247	29	—	108	221
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 131	2 518	1 769	2 592	2 540	3 234	3 646	—	3 457	2 128
With retirement income	530	202	520	54	215	74	260	5	254	138
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 373	10 348	11 193	3 716	8 811	6 714	9 504	8 970	9 792	4 233
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	42 727	31 982	46 623	16 556	33 017	13 390	38 397	21 418	23 173	16 436
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 407	33 136	44 675	17 418	31 537	9 655	37 171	12 960	18 818	14 814
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 072	31 152	48 501	15 594	33 825	16 844	39 104	24 830	28 010	17 955
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 813	32 468	48 799	18 025	40 836	17 876	42 608	21 418	26 968	19 161
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 577	33 847	47 727	20 355	50 272	13 519	41 287	12 960	22 734	19 749
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 285	31 452	49 760	15 857	36 406	19 630	43 416	24 830	30 528	18 675
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 333	25 847	18 610	10 003	19 289	9 940	15 094	—	15 929	9 504
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 294	13 825	17 343	9 527	5 307	7 013	11 592	—	13 059	4 712
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 310	29 125	21 634	11 574	29 823	14 290	16 892	—	23 789	16 101
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	2 222	1 025	2 851	256	374	614	758	80	840	668
Householder worked in 1989	1 887	794	2 434	183	218	266	565	67	584	423
With related children under 18 years	1 117	490	1 439	144	150	398	284	23	456	333
With related children under 5 years	400	165	518	39	96	236	142	18	246	141
Married-couple families	2 040	927	2 618	193	241	223	611	80	567	480
Householder worked in 1989	1 737	717	2 218	148	159	107	468	67	384	304
With related children under 18 years	999	448	1 274	102	72	232	232	23	273	217
With related children under 5 years	392	165	480	39	31	42	136	18	163	81
Female householder, no husband present	128	56	193	43	128	368	115	—	243	183
Householder worked in 1989	96	35	176	26	59	148	71	—	170	119
With related children under 18 years	73	12	138	33	73	315	46	—	178	116
With related children under 5 years	—	—	38	—	65	194	—	—	83	60
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	550	235	699	157	721	320	476	59	957	319
Nonfamily householder	505	226	615	121	676	294	409	36	783	285
65 years and over	252	120	197	81	437	181	206	6	208	214
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 496	3 517	9 385	1 013	1 788	2 188	2 430	249	3 389	2 299
Persons under 18 years	1 918	895	2 447	273	308	639	498	26	773	605
Related children under 18 years	1 918	895	2 434	273	308	639	498	26	762	597
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 463	696	1 808	219	189	423	329	11	446	430
Persons 65 years and over	742	443	812	164	622	389	515	25	481	448
Persons 75 years and over	235	155	263	79	334	188	266	6	207	204
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	81	100	220	69	91	321	78	26	186	249
Percent below poverty level	3.6	9.8	7.7	27.0	24.3	52.3	10.3	32.5	22.1	37.3
Householder worked in 1989	58	53	134	36	21	98	62	18	118	142
With related children under 18 years	63	74	114	39	40	259	49	11	151	177
With related children under 5 years	22	51	49	4	40	174	15	6	75	66
Married-couple families	60	100	172	43	33	52	37	26	85	152
Householder worked in 1989	51	53	100	17	6	6	29	18	36	72
With related children under 18 years	42	74	73	13	—	21	22	11	74	86
With related children under 5 years	22	51	22	4	—	12	15	6	37	25
Female householder, no husband present	21	—	48	26	53	262	32	—	83	97
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	34	19	15	92	24	—	64	70
With related children under 18 years	21	—	41	26	40	238	27	—	77	91
With related children under 5 years	—	—	27	—	40	162	—	—	38	41
Unrelated individuals	105	100	130	76	309	230	168	31	373	179
Nonfamily householder	87	100	94	57	289	213	116	15	273	157
65 years and over	78	81	48	29	210	148	32	—	65	128
Persons	410	608	744	252	558	1 284	381	99	1 011	955
Percent below poverty level	5.5	17.3	7.9	24.9	31.2	58.7	15.7	39.8	29.8	41.5
Persons under 18 years	163	218	206	61	89	461	85	16	327	349
Related children under 18 years	163	218	193	61	89	461	85	16	316	349
Related children 5 to 17 years	130	129	145	52	44	289	66	11	212	262
Persons 65 years and over	99	132	81	59	243	217	32	—	83	170
Persons 75 years and over	63	74	36	29	162	123	18	—	44	107
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	118	326	303	71	247	675	191	56	469	545
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	691	785	1 033	416	686	1 453	474	99	1 240	1 216
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 477	1 488	2 076	803	964	1 702	743	199	1 996	1 695

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.						Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 554	2 579	1 918	1 684	6	953	—	—	—	72
Less than \$5,000	96	121	135	10	—	46	—	—	—	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	230	257	213	65	—	16	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	271	191	244	152	—	66	—	—	—	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	333	503	432	211	—	110	—	—	—	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	169	391	422	200	—	180	—	—	—	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	243	447	332	417	6	120	—	—	—	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	159	462	99	462	—	244	—	—	—	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	34	151	41	114	—	116	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	19	56	—	53	—	55	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 357	30 412	22 208	41 673	41 250	43 575	—	—	—	23 214
Mean (dollars)	26 638	35 915	25 693	44 277	41 033	48 721	—	—	—	24 246
Families	1 225	1 763	1 346	1 373	6	748	—	—	—	51
Median income (dollars)	25 320	40 165	27 669	45 027	41 250	55 217	—	—	—	33 309
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 343	2 195	1 511	1 690	6	867	—	—	—	62
Median income (dollars)	16 457	23 703	17 628	28 175	36 250	36 069	—	—	—	15 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.8	52.0	48.5	64.7	—	70.8	—	—	—	9.7
Median income (dollars)	21 620	34 390	24 809	36 232	—	43 330	—	—	—	38 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 415	2 354	1 742	1 485	7	778	—	—	—	79
Median income (dollars)	7 011	9 538	8 514	10 990	3 750	12 083	—	—	—	12 292
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.8	28.7	32.4	33.8	—	41.8	—	—	—	46.8
Median income (dollars)	14 852	17 393	15 025	23 000	—	19 859	—	—	—	13 083
Per capita income (dollars)	9 973	15 374	10 554	16 011	19 316	18 880	—	—	—	10 636
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 554	2 579	1 918	1 684	6	953	—	—	—	72
With earnings	1 265	1 962	1 454	1 428	—	866	—	—	—	44
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 175	34 494	23 991	43 646	—	47 803	—	—	—	22 642
With Social Security income	472	855	712	398	6	115	—	—	—	42
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 752	7 844	8 650	7 655	7 628	8 805	—	—	—	12 480
With public assistance income	120	116	105	31	—	14	—	—	—	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 165	4 346	3 222	5 771	—	2 234	—	—	—	4 426
With retirement income	311	666	430	329	6	92	—	—	—	16
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 238	10 105	11 402	10 436	31 810	16 413	—	—	—	4 605
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 919	43 720	29 697	48 078	41 033	55 106	—	—	—	28 956
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 087	40 642	28 057	52 421	—	59 957	—	—	—	34 838
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 704	45 423	30 809	43 233	41 033	49 708	—	—	—	27 147
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 310	45 692	33 333	49 108	41 033	57 924	—	—	—	28 956
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 739	45 060	33 700	55 024	—	63 716	—	—	—	34 838
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 589	46 004	33 084	42 864	41 033	51 851	—	—	—	27 147
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 298	31 017	18 168	37 364	—	20 889	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 062	21 187	11 463	26 824	—	21 467	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 687	42 359	24 084	49 328	—	20 239	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 225	1 763	1 346	1 373	6	748	—	—	—	51
Householder worked in 1989	970	1 365	949	1 212	—	667	—	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	572	638	602	724	—	406	—	—	—	12
With related children under 5 years	244	192	260	278	—	154	—	—	—	6
Married-couple families	984	1 537	993	1 258	6	676	—	—	—	51
Householder worked in 1989	817	1 185	699	1 104	—	602	—	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	435	517	419	646	—	358	—	—	—	12
With related children under 5 years	207	177	190	270	—	143	—	—	—	6
Female householder, no husband present	209	196	288	79	—	51	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	131	158	196	72	—	44	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	116	105	159	42	—	27	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	37	10	53	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	391	922	632	345	—	232	—	—	—	26
Nonfamily householder	329	816	572	311	—	205	—	—	—	21
65 years and over	157	354	204	115	—	17	—	—	—	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 113	5 871	4 635	4 640	13	2 447	—	—	—	170
Persons under 18 years	1 026	1 156	1 070	1 225	—	652	—	—	—	24
Related children under 18 years	1 026	1 156	1 070	1 225	—	643	—	—	—	24
Related children 5 to 17 years	732	849	762	915	—	441	—	—	—	18
Persons 65 years and over	544	1 063	817	376	6	105	—	—	—	27
Persons 75 years and over	177	393	283	70	—	31	—	—	—	12
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	158	61	129	18	—	51	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	12.9	3.5	9.6	1.3	—	6.8	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	99	43	93	18	—	36	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	120	35	119	9	—	19	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	69	16	67	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	88	49	48	18	—	33	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	63	31	48	18	—	25	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	71	23	48	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	47	16	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	65	6	81	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	6	45	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	49	6	71	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	22	—	27	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	183	188	161	37	—	16	—	—	—	12
Nonfamily householder	128	167	128	30	—	3	—	—	—	7
65 years and over	60	71	48	18	—	—	—	—	—	12
Persons	753	381	611	100	—	120	—	—	—	12
Percent below poverty level	18.3	6.5	13.2	2.2	—	4.9	—	—	—	7.1
Persons under 18 years	274	70	226	30	—	30	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	274	70	226	30	—	21	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	182	34	127	30	—	10	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	101	89	63	18	—	—	—	—	—	12
Persons 75 years and over	44	52	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	262	162	223	55	—	89	—	—	—	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 091	675	898	196	—	120	—	—	—	12
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 934	1 234	1 659	594	—	219	—	—	—	68

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	9	1 043	1 245	697	1 869	2 513	4 235	1 599	2 529
Less than \$5,000	—	64	131	77	200	112	196	169	245
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	91	146	118	191	194	478	154	293
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4	77	111	72	199	270	430	162	344
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	256	226	169	433	438	844	293	396
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	213	234	150	384	412	606	268	474
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	192	244	61	300	513	725	349	459
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	104	105	24	95	370	713	170	216
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	46	25	5	50	108	156	34	64
\$100,000 or more	—	—	23	21	17	96	87	—	38
Median (dollars)	30 250	26 074	25 280	18 954	21 935	30 966	27 196	26 034	24 473
Mean (dollars)	23 298	29 925	28 263	23 473	25 703	40 125	33 508	27 817	29 755
Families	9	849	1 019	556	1 563	2 103	3 575	1 264	1 940
Median income (dollars)	30 250	30 237	28 125	22 339	25 614	34 226	31 634	31 506	29 554
Males 15 years and over, with income	9	1 079	1 252	677	1 769	2 539	4 254	1 542	2 372
Median income (dollars)	30 250	18 475	17 388	14 781	16 809	21 942	19 651	16 863	16 537
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.6	52.9	48.4	51.4	56.4	53.5	57.9	57.0	49.0
Median income (dollars)	31 250	24 965	26 466	20 513	21 099	32 397	29 941	26 274	27 003
Females 15 years and over, with income	6	913	1 091	517	1 407	1 885	3 449	1 302	2 131
Median income (dollars)	3 750	6 317	5 776	5 285	7 114	7 542	7 423	6 927	6 583
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	30.2	28.2	22.6	35.0	28.9	28.0	31.4	27.6
Median income (dollars)	—	12 104	13 273	10 903	12 430	15 637	14 453	14 972	13 784
Per capita income (dollars)	7 805	10 912	10 089	8 757	9 338	14 473	12 170	10 508	11 589
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	9	1 043	1 245	697	1 869	2 513	4 235	1 599	2 529
With earnings	5	814	979	476	1 502	2 057	3 351	1 226	1 861
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 000	30 835	29 671	28 606	27 167	39 920	34 176	30 268	31 985
With Social Security income	4	303	339	218	502	698	1 161	469	912
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 700	7 109	6 655	5 707	6 191	7 386	7 842	5 927	6 648
With public assistance income	4	16	103	88	83	107	191	170	220
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 426	3 890	2 518	2 492	3 286	1 709	4 669	3 117	2 629
With retirement income	4	201	196	79	248	428	785	295	504
Mean retirement income (dollars)	1 200	10 269	9 691	5 386	8 417	10 071	8 153	6 015	10 163
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	23 298	34 072	31 929	25 564	28 117	43 605	36 730	32 005	35 387
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 075	35 039	33 136	25 828	26 378	38 691	37 607	33 801	32 799
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 326	33 278	31 051	25 319	29 721	48 112	35 914	30 587	37 293
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 298	35 294	32 412	26 430	30 381	45 623	38 418	32 249	37 192
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 075	36 609	33 847	26 641	29 353	41 518	39 769	34 401	34 999
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 326	34 239	31 344	26 216	31 319	49 103	37 172	30 310	38 817
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	11 161	25 847	14 901	12 064	17 792	17 168	23 221	16 348
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	9 746	13 825	9 215	8 092	16 322	11 366	6 989	14 924
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	12 761	29 125	17 007	16 749	22 648	22 632	25 643	17 789
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	9	849	1 019	556	1 563	2 103	3 575	1 264	1 940
Householder worked in 1989	5	675	794	396	1 220	1 767	2 816	990	1 416
With related children under 18 years	5	393	490	277	831	1 033	1 821	578	858
With related children under 5 years	—	122	165	91	259	364	661	212	319
Married-couple families	9	782	921	496	1 347	1 942	3 227	1 150	1 718
Householder worked in 1989	5	633	717	368	1 095	1 616	2 540	913	1 267
With related children under 18 years	5	353	448	259	689	916	1 623	556	740
With related children under 5 years	—	122	165	81	202	337	617	201	285
Female householder, no husband present	—	49	56	37	170	142	266	77	173
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	35	18	98	132	194	45	116
With related children under 18 years	—	31	12	10	117	111	147	19	100
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	4	48	27	38	11	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	205	235	152	325	467	752	345	627
Nonfamily householder	—	194	226	141	306	410	660	335	589
65 years and over	—	137	120	101	139	180	356	207	312
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	28	2 856	3 504	1 867	5 146	6 938	11 652	4 249	6 519
Persons under 18 years	9	693	895	426	1 375	1 795	2 962	1 040	1 477
Related children under 18 years	9	693	895	426	1 375	1 791	2 962	1 034	1 477
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	548	696	296	1 047	1 367	2 209	775	1 082
Persons 65 years and over	10	366	437	293	534	707	1 239	594	1 039
Persons 75 years and over	4	165	155	118	211	232	430	242	443
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	63	100	83	225	169	268	104	144
Percent below poverty level	—	7.4	9.8	14.9	14.4	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	40	53	16	111	98	133	45	55
With related children under 18 years	—	54	74	42	164	95	185	53	70
With related children under 5 years	—	22	51	21	84	38	64	18	16
Married-couple families	—	42	100	75	124	139	180	86	80
Householder worked in 1989	—	33	53	16	57	75	81	29	30
With related children under 18 years	—	33	74	42	82	65	121	35	43
With related children under 5 years	—	22	51	21	33	22	26	8	8
Female householder, no husband present	—	21	—	6	92	30	88	15	54
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	—	—	54	23	52	13	18
With related children under 18 years	—	21	—	—	73	30	64	15	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	42	16	38	10	8
Unrelated individuals	—	68	100	68	117	114	242	160	276
Nonfamily householder	—	57	100	57	110	91	189	154	261
65 years and over	—	60	81	46	68	48	122	108	165
Persons	—	310	608	344	842	624	1 126	481	754
Percent below poverty level	—	10.9	17.4	18.4	16.4	9.0	9.7	11.3	11.6
Persons under 18 years	—	133	218	76	300	176	343	120	156
Related children under 18 years	—	133	218	76	300	172	343	120	156
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	100	139	42	194	135	284	91	129
Persons 65 years and over	—	81	122	74	173	81	157	145	248
Persons 75 years and over	—	53	74	36	62	36	105	99	155
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	63	326	150	396	214	489	124	248
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	495	785	492	1 298	913	1 664	645	1 107
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	10	883	1 488	901	2 326	1 857	3 373	1 175	2 469

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Louderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Colbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	114 123	42 707	7 793	71 416	29 962	3 457	973	10 566
Native	113 844	42 654	7 778	71 190	29 851	3 446	973	10 551
Foreign born	279	53	15	226	111	11	-	15
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	37	10	-	27	19	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	107 146	40 086	7 310	67 060	28 153	3 248	895	9 841
Speak a language other than English	1 502	567	131	935	484	44	12	112
Do not speak English "very well"	448	178	41	270	145	26	-	34
In linguistically isolated households	56	14	-	42	34	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	26 529	9 303	1 537	17 226	7 533	628	144	2 593
Preprimary school	1 607	635	172	972	510	58	19	147
Public school	925	403	94	522	224	37	19	89
Elementary or high school	18 143	6 735	1 049	11 408	4 080	416	123	1 790
Public school	16 944	6 444	975	10 500	3 584	397	118	1 675
College	6 779	1 933	316	4 846	2 943	154	2	656
Public college	6 262	1 809	311	4 453	2 706	149	2	615
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	76 080	29 046	5 485	47 034	19 875	2 440	714	7 034
Less than 9th grade	10 862	3 974	759	6 888	2 640	342	228	638
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 378	5 812	1 035	7 566	2 694	498	191	1 320
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24 980	9 461	1 604	15 519	5 283	810	210	2 239
Some college, no degree	12 272	4 966	937	7 306	3 615	362	39	1 348
Associate degree	3 070	1 294	295	1 776	798	166	34	350
Bachelor's degree	7 521	2 270	498	5 251	3 138	158	12	722
Graduate or professional degree	3 997	1 269	357	2 728	1 707	104	-	417
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.1	66.3	67.3	69.3	73.2	65.6	41.3	72.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.1	12.2	15.6	17.0	24.4	10.7	1.7	16.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 231	1 277	1 153	1 204	1 061	1 007	1 785	1 301
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	107 146	40 086	7 310	67 060	28 153	3 248	895	9 841
Some house	66 529	25 688	4 659	40 841	14 960	1 970	622	6 114
Different house in United States	40 449	14 328	2 623	26 121	13 162	1 250	273	3 718
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	8 735	885	256	7 850	5 329	113	29	314
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	19 617	9 734	1 770	9 883	2 839	913	173	2 558
Different MSA/PMSA	7 133	2 129	427	5 004	3 051	178	29	432
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 964	1 580	170	3 384	1 943	46	42	414
Abroad	168	70	28	98	31	28	-	9
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	49 505	18 391	3 392	31 114	13 014	1 565	294	4 780
Car, truck, or van	47 549	17 803	3 273	29 746	12 576	1 497	290	4 675
Drove alone	40 564	15 417	2 935	25 147	11 009	1 325	276	4 077
Carpooled	6 985	2 386	338	4 599	1 567	172	14	598
Public transportation	92	26	13	66	4	6	-	-
Other means	868	225	60	643	260	43	4	41
Worked at home	996	337	46	659	174	19	-	64
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.0	17.6	21.1	15.9	16.1	20.6	16.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	43 346	16 005	3 094	27 341	12 017	1 440	259	4 207
Central city	18 086	2 826	679	15 260	8 456	373	16	659
Outside central city	25 260	13 179	2 415	12 081	3 561	1 067	243	3 548
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 159	2 386	298	3 773	997	125	35	573
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	90 864	34 134	6 414	56 730	24 369	2 928	780	8 246
In labor force	53 525	20 077	3 700	33 448	14 078	1 698	347	5 230
Employed	50 387	18 728	3 465	31 659	13 171	1 600	314	4 882
Unemployed	3 048	1 316	235	1 732	868	98	33	319
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	6.6	6.4	5.2	6.2	5.8	9.5	6.1
Females 16 years and over	47 843	17 847	3 469	29 996	13 401	1 603	434	4 249
Employed	21 142	7 771	1 554	13 371	5 927	776	96	2 106
Unemployed	1 591	714	139	877	488	50	18	102
With own children under 6 years	6 502	2 328	435	4 174	1 691	191	60	623
In labor force	3 674	1 292	273	2 382	1 079	137	16	353
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 338	3 121	441	5 217	1 806	207	41	842
In labor force	5 458	2 135	352	3 323	1 193	169	24	571
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 436	2 288	393	4 148	1 635	204	34	533
Not enrolled in school	1 550	541	57	1 009	372	41	4	115
Unemployed or not in labor force	695	227	16	468	197	12	4	44
Not high school graduate	902	283	27	619	278	17	4	81
Employed	428	143	11	285	129	5	-	56
Unemployed	176	52	4	124	59	-	4	17
Not in labor force	298	88	12	210	90	12	-	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	57 706	21 569	3 950	36 137	15 493	1 757	393	5 583
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	45 785	17 439	3 118	28 346	11 617	1 436	287	4 637
50 to 52 weeks	32 141	12 210	2 098	19 931	8 187	981	200	3 372
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	73 735	27 627	4 760	46 108	18 944	2 153	555	7 125
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 422	1 444	275	1 978	766	113	40	276
With a mobility limitation	2 052	906	158	1 146	494	71	24	187
In labor force	287	136	29	151	57	24	-	51
With a self-care limitation	2 387	1 074	200	1 313	525	68	30	198
With a work disability	7 409	2 908	413	4 501	1 734	170	83	564
In labor force	2 217	841	120	1 376	466	73	16	154
Prevented from working	4 682	1 863	275	2 819	1 133	97	58	355
No work disability	66 326	24 719	4 347	41 607	17 210	1 983	472	6 561
In labor force	49 764	18 622	3 410	31 142	13 088	1 575	325	4 955
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 241	6 249	1 649	9 992	4 942	775	225	1 092
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 634	1 525	386	2 109	1 020	207	110	207
With a mobility limitation	3 020	1 287	322	1 733	843	171	93	182
With a self-care limitation	2 039	951	251	1 088	563	130	90	108

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County	
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 108	Tract 109
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 457	973	2 474	10 566	6 312	7 244	3 754	3 771	5 687
Native	3 446	973	2 468	10 551	6 312	7 233	3 754	3 765	5 679
Foreign born	11	—	6	15	—	11	—	6	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	—	—	2	2	—	6
Persons 5 years and over	3 248	895	2 349	9 841	5 862	6 815	3 571	3 535	5 438
Speak a language other than English	44	12	24	112	71	121	27	62	52
Do not speak English "very well"	26	—	16	34	34	31	4	25	6
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	10	—	—	2	2	—	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	628	144	491	2 593	1 280	1 641	780	880	1 301
Preprimary school	58	19	47	147	68	71	43	66	83
Public school	37	19	22	89	56	51	43	47	31
Elementary or high school	416	123	324	1 790	938	1 352	630	604	805
Public school	397	118	290	1 675	938	1 330	620	569	660
College	154	2	120	656	274	218	107	210	413
Public college	149	2	114	615	246	200	98	151	384
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 440	714	1 806	7 034	4 196	4 730	2 557	2 550	4 127
Less than 9th grade	342	228	173	638	631	675	591	521	385
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	498	191	287	1 320	898	1 098	561	485	381
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	810	210	573	2 239	1 455	1 672	865	898	1 162
Some college, no degree	362	39	336	1 348	614	739	361	403	784
Associate degree	166	34	87	350	201	176	58	56	138
Bachelor's degree	158	12	205	722	323	254	70	112	855
Graduate or professional degree	104	—	145	417	74	116	51	75	422
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.6	41.3	74.5	72.2	63.6	62.5	54.9	60.5	81.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	1.7	19.4	16.2	9.5	7.8	4.7	7.3	30.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 007	1 785	1 273	1 301	1 186	1 357	1 353	1 342	997
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 248	895	2 349	9 841	5 862	6 815	3 571	3 535	5 438
Some house	1 970	622	1 446	6 114	3 600	4 353	2 591	2 268	3 289
Different house in United States	1 250	273	903	3 718	2 262	2 440	969	1 267	2 136
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	113	29	47	314	129	40	21	611	852
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	913	173	566	2 558	1 376	1 688	674	258	623
Different MSA/PMSA	178	29	210	432	467	310	112	295	431
Not in an MSA/PMSA	46	42	80	414	290	402	162	103	230
Abroad	28	—	—	9	—	22	11	—	13
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 565	294	1 036	4 780	2 833	2 970	1 484	1 618	2 574
Car, truck, or van	1 497	290	1 028	4 675	2 674	2 893	1 430	1 584	2 550
Drove alone	1 325	276	945	4 077	2 243	2 436	1 119	1 306	2 333
Carpooled	172	14	83	598	431	457	311	278	217
Public transportation	6	—	—	—	8	2	3	4	—
Other means	43	4	8	41	53	18	16	7	8
Worked at home	19	—	—	64	98	57	35	23	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	20.6	14.7	16.4	22.7	26.0	27.4	15.4	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 440	259	980	4 207	2 479	2 253	1 231	1 535	2 397
Central city	373	16	202	659	522	380	116	1 086	1 551
Outside central city	1 067	243	778	3 548	1 957	1 873	1 115	449	846
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	125	35	56	573	354	717	253	83	177
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 928	780	2 082	8 246	5 002	5 662	3 014	3 007	4 819
In labor force	1 698	347	1 118	5 230	3 070	3 241	1 647	1 762	2 725
Employed	1 600	314	1 054	4 882	2 878	3 038	1 501	1 654	2 588
Unemployed	98	33	64	319	192	199	146	108	137
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	9.5	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.1	8.9	6.1	5.0
Females 16 years and over	1 603	434	1 148	4 249	2 550	2 851	1 558	1 609	2 670
Employed	776	96	469	2 106	1 151	1 119	551	745	1 126
Unemployed	50	18	34	102	130	106	78	72	50
With own children under 6 years	191	60	112	623	375	401	173	239	172
In labor force	137	16	44	353	223	175	99	163	89
With own children 6 to 17 years only	207	41	190	842	432	550	318	229	396
In labor force	169	24	143	571	309	327	187	161	257
Persons 16 to 19 years	204	34	135	533	330	439	227	200	285
Not enrolled in school	41	4	47	115	108	74	79	53	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	4	32	44	26	36	42	24	—
Not high school graduate	17	4	38	81	67	29	24	43	—
Employed	5	—	10	56	47	14	5	25	—
Unemployed	—	4	13	17	11	3	4	4	—
Not in labor force	12	—	15	8	9	12	15	14	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 757	393	1 199	5 583	3 248	3 618	1 781	1 885	2 996
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 436	287	970	4 637	2 624	2 848	1 448	1 466	2 247
50 to 52 weeks	981	200	673	3 372	1 843	1 926	985	1 042	1 675
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 153	555	1 481	7 125	4 169	4 838	2 419	2 464	3 535
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	40	49	276	133	345	156	164	66
With a mobility limitation	71	24	36	187	115	216	89	76	35
In labor force	24	—	4	51	16	10	3	6	—
With a self-care limitation	68	30	40	198	87	252	126	137	56
With a work disability	170	83	156	564	432	653	373	313	212
In labor force	73	16	43	154	136	185	126	49	86
Prevented from working	97	58	97	355	271	439	227	218	103
No work disability	1 983	472	1 325	6 561	3 737	4 185	2 046	2 151	3 323
In labor force	1 575	325	1 024	4 955	2 876	2 979	1 459	1 656	2 468
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	775	225	477	1 092	833	820	595	543	1 052
With a mobility or self-care limitation	207	110	77	207	268	203	162	136	138
With a mobility limitation	171	93	53	182	228	169	155	129	129
With a self-care limitation	130	90	62	108	169	102	102	81	60

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.		Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 118
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	7 116	2 868	2 921	3 606	5 659	3 535	2 855	6 137
Native	7 101	2 852	2 906	3 600	5 651	3 526	2 839	6 124
Foreign born	15	16	15	6	8	9	16	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	2
Persons 5 years and over	6 679	2 702	2 665	3 376	5 410	3 325	2 689	5 782
Speak a language other than English	88	46	62	62	52	67	46	89
Do not speak English "very well"	7	20	43	25	6	16	20	23
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	—	12	—	—	2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 896	626	785	847	1 292	688	626	1 262
Preprimary school	116	30	53	60	83	61	30	25
Public school	21	15	33	47	31	16	15	14
Elementary or high school	1 337	492	277	577	796	436	492	982
Public school	1 169	458	256	542	651	387	458	978
College	443	104	455	210	413	191	104	255
Public college	409	87	437	151	384	154	87	249
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 644	1 933	1 744	2 420	4 108	2 495	1 920	4 205
Less than 9th grade	353	276	219	515	385	266	276	687
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	483	374	276	428	371	486	374	842
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 394	648	451	861	1 157	829	648	1 675
Some college, no degree	976	380	320	381	780	472	373	562
Associate degree	291	55	67	56	138	108	55	124
Bachelor's degree	758	130	272	112	855	199	130	245
Graduate or professional degree	389	70	139	67	422	135	64	70
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.0	66.4	71.6	61.0	81.6	69.9	66.1	63.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.7	10.3	23.6	7.4	31.1	13.4	10.1	7.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 259	1 221	991	1 363	993	1 073	1 221	1 334
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	6 679	2 702	2 665	3 376	5 410	3 325	2 689	5 782
Same house	3 921	1 817	870	2 172	3 261	1 938	1 804	4 185
Different house in United States	2 758	885	1 789	1 204	2 136	1 387	885	1 585
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 037	167	723	577	852	601	167	31
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	840	517	297	258	623	356	517	1 064
Different MSA/PMSA	631	81	430	266	431	239	81	266
Not in an MSA/PMSA	250	120	339	103	230	191	120	224
Abroad	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	12
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	3 415	1 375	1 308	1 558	2 569	1 487	1 375	2 532
Car, truck, or van	3 316	1 306	1 234	1 524	2 545	1 455	1 306	2 339
Drove alone	2 890	1 117	1 081	1 254	2 328	1 280	1 117	1 760
Carpooled	426	189	153	270	217	175	189	579
Public transportation	—	5	—	4	—	—	5	7
Other means	16	28	74	7	8	11	28	102
Worked at home	83	36	—	23	16	21	36	84
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.6	20.9	15.0	15.4	15.0	15.9	20.9	29.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 106	1 310	1 214	1 475	2 392	1 378	1 310	1 630
Central city	1 989	668	915	1 056	1 551	1 009	668	379
Outside central city	1 117	642	299	419	841	369	642	1 251
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	309	65	94	83	177	109	65	902
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 479	2 225	2 398	2 866	4 800	2 891	2 212	4 957
In labor force	3 656	1 449	1 411	1 695	2 720	1 638	1 449	2 714
Employed	3 457	1 380	1 320	1 587	2 583	1 502	1 380	2 574
Unemployed	182	69	91	108	137	129	69	133
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	4.8	6.4	6.4	5.0	7.9	4.8	4.9
Females 16 years and over	2 791	1 118	1 347	1 530	2 660	1 624	1 111	2 594
Employed	1 416	582	616	701	1 126	708	582	1 051
Unemployed	87	21	52	72	50	59	21	54
With own children under 6 years	379	156	211	232	172	253	156	365
In labor force	226	71	176	156	89	129	71	171
With own children 6 to 17 years only	602	235	144	223	392	180	235	474
In labor force	414	165	63	155	257	115	165	294
Persons 16 to 19 years	360	166	177	200	285	131	166	355
Not enrolled in school	80	48	86	53	8	52	48	119
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	28	26	24	—	36	28	62
Not high school graduate	41	40	75	43	—	41	40	46
Employed	30	12	49	25	—	16	12	32
Unemployed	11	4	7	4	—	25	4	—
Not in labor force	—	24	19	14	—	—	24	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 976	1 554	1 479	1 816	2 991	1 756	1 554	2 999
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 096	1 178	1 101	1 397	2 242	1 367	1 178	2 478
50 to 52 weeks	2 304	809	698	999	1 670	1 012	809	1 645
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 696	1 886	1 930	2 345	3 526	2 143	1 879	3 940
With a mobility or self-care limitation	143	72	75	140	66	142	72	171
With a mobility limitation	117	29	70	58	35	65	29	92
In labor force	—	—	8	6	—	22	—	5
With a self-care limitation	57	64	31	121	56	112	64	104
With a work disability	322	128	228	270	212	184	121	396
In labor force	107	36	41	49	86	49	36	92
Prevented from working	215	80	175	175	103	109	73	261
No work disability	4 374	1 758	1 702	2 075	3 314	1 959	1 758	3 544
In labor force	3 446	1 392	1 341	1 589	2 463	1 515	1 392	2 559
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	742	339	459	521	1 042	741	333	990
With a mobility or self-care limitation	124	81	107	129	138	133	81	232
With a mobility limitation	116	63	101	122	129	88	63	188
With a self-care limitation	33	37	75	81	60	75	37	136

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Calbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Calbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	50 387	18 728	3 465	31 659	13 171	1 600	314	4 882
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 822	1 764	285	3 058	1 824	129	19	640
Professional specialty occupations	5 861	1 949	523	3 912	2 131	158	38	571
Technicians and related support occupations	1 553	591	113	962	378	54	4	198
Sales occupations	5 931	2 211	449	3 720	1 872	229	13	564
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 328	2 369	489	3 959	1 742	227	18	630
Private household occupations	80	12	6	68	16	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	759	362	111	397	152	79	—	94
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 425	1 611	298	2 814	1 228	180	30	407
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 053	355	24	698	193	6	3	100
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 555	3 197	463	5 358	1 717	251	58	849
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5 975	2 119	306	3 856	993	139	52	466
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 626	1 265	177	1 361	395	66	46	239
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 419	923	221	1 496	530	82	33	124
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	44 750	16 958	3 343	27 792	12 553	1 575	447	4 100
Less than \$5,000	3 592	1 248	321	2 344	1 237	150	119	210
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 924	1 765	456	3 159	1 574	189	107	256
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 104	2 096	363	3 008	1 445	192	23	469
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 001	3 766	669	5 235	2 287	377	64	979
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 248	2 695	569	4 553	1 819	286	64	645
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 487	2 918	534	4 569	1 786	254	32	826
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 141	1 764	300	3 377	1 622	87	12	496
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 310	310	52	1 000	518	13	19	89
\$100,000 or more	943	396	79	547	265	27	7	130
Median (dollars)	24 625	23 592	22 677	25 276	23 375	21 909	9 804	26 692
Mean (dollars)	30 983	30 743	27 543	31 130	30 432	24 871	19 764	36 539
Families	33 789	12 904	2 286	20 885	8 365	1 070	264	3 262
Median income (dollars)	30 132	29 002	29 358	30 777	31 468	27 188	23 036	32 316
Per capita income (dollars)	12 197	12 224	11 911	12 180	12 825	11 299	9 110	14 137
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	44 750	16 958	3 343	27 792	12 553	1 575	447	4 100
With earnings	33 783	12 715	2 351	21 068	9 171	1 072	234	3 253
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 395	32 698	28 739	32 212	31 107	25 441	29 300	39 160
With Social Security income	14 297	5 568	1 305	8 729	4 286	608	234	1 066
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 519	7 787	7 770	7 347	7 694	8 236	5 682	8 072
With public assistance income	2 710	1 060	285	1 650	787	98	80	150
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 293	3 441	2 932	3 197	3 192	2 320	2 981	3 453
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	35 991	35 679	33 584	36 183	37 376	29 368	28 377	41 233
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 370	34 972	31 487	35 604	37 469	26 613	15 218	42 805
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 968	37 646	36 720	38 165	40 238	31 806	34 327	43 638
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 271	38 156	35 978	38 338	41 867	29 609	20 089	49 003
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 349	19 309	18 526	19 377	21 414	18 837	10 527	19 440
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 453	15 364	14 459	13 792	15 041	18 327	4 914	14 571
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	33 789	12 904	2 286	20 885	8 365	1 070	264	3 262
Householder worked in 1989	25 809	9 688	1 666	16 121	6 319	766	165	2 554
With related children under 18 years	15 456	5 821	942	9 635	3 577	414	94	1 558
With related children under 5 years	5 698	2 132	373	3 566	1 457	155	53	613
Married-couple families	29 549	11 181	1 875	18 368	7 012	863	198	2 797
Householder worked in 1989	22 857	8 475	1 363	14 382	5 397	595	153	2 189
With related children under 18 years	13 193	4 877	735	8 316	2 878	300	64	1 266
With related children under 5 years	5 111	1 934	316	3 177	1 238	132	43	532
Female householder, no husband present	3 449	1 436	369	2 013	1 126	201	66	406
Householder worked in 1989	2 332	1 005	267	1 327	734	171	12	316
With related children under 18 years	1 877	808	191	1 069	574	114	30	268
With related children under 5 years	489	151	47	338	189	23	10	81
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12 271	4 522	1 182	7 749	4 785	558	183	943
Nonfamily householder	10 961	4 054	1 057	6 907	4 188	505	183	838
65 years and over	5 446	2 062	577	3 384	1 911	276	122	266
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	112 529	42 420	7 761	70 109	28 859	3 450	973	10 566
Persons under 18 years	25 954	9 569	1 543	16 385	6 131	594	210	2 565
Related children under 18 years	25 915	9 557	1 543	16 358	6 114	594	210	2 565
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 969	6 947	1 060	12 022	4 312	385	132	1 840
Persons 65 years and over	16 241	6 249	1 649	9 992	4 942	775	225	1 092
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	3 098	1 112	222	1 986	885	97	54	201
Percent below poverty level	9.2	8.6	9.7	9.5	10.6	9.1	20.5	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 649	604	124	1 045	519	49	28	104
With related children under 18 years	1 947	720	155	1 227	538	54	48	112
With related children under 5 years	861	329	89	532	238	25	28	52
Married-couple families	2 124	770	139	1 354	563	68	22	103
Householder worked in 1989	1 096	404	73	692	323	24	16	33
With related children under 18 years	1 211	435	94	776	316	33	22	23
With related children under 5 years	551	227	64	324	153	20	22	16
Female householder, no husband present	877	305	83	572	279	29	32	98
Householder worked in 1989	499	182	51	317	163	25	12	71
With related children under 18 years	688	255	61	433	216	21	26	89
With related children under 5 years	278	79	25	199	85	5	6	36
Unrelated individuals	4 052	1 378	405	2 674	1 596	155	114	187
Nonfamily householder	3 402	1 178	327	2 224	1 272	133	114	180
65 years and over	2 036	774	215	1 262	620	75	74	125
Persons	13 921	4 945	1 166	8 976	4 241	421	338	724
Percent below poverty level	12.4	11.7	15.0	12.8	14.7	12.2	34.7	6.9
Persons under 18 years	3 787	1 392	327	2 395	982	71	130	198
Related children under 18 years	3 771	1 389	327	2 382	973	71	130	198
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 671	950	197	1 721	693	43	88	132
Persons 65 years and over	2 968	1 156	268	1 812	817	106	80	176
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 524	1 749	445	3 775	1 907	198	125	257
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 945	7 328	1 596	12 617	5 778	609	429	1 072

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County	
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 108	Tract 109
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 600	314	1 054	4 882	2 878	3 038	1 501	1 654	2 588
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	129	19	145	640	221	293	63	154	498
Professional specialty occupations.....	158	38	185	571	201	222	97	147	434
Technicians and related support occupations.....	54	4	19	198	101	46	37	39	73
Sales occupations.....	229	13	123	564	398	348	124	191	387
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	227	18	137	630	331	300	198	247	412
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Protective service occupations.....	79	—	20	94	23	49	17	25	22
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	180	30	108	407	245	204	120	182	177
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	6	3	8	100	97	53	73	17	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	251	58	157	849	579	593	300	286	311
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	139	52	47	466	362	439	229	194	144
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	66	46	60	239	188	299	167	79	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	82	33	45	124	132	192	76	88	32
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	1 575	447	1 074	4 100	2 414	2 677	1 465	1 437	2 427
Less than \$5,000.....	150	119	48	210	196	170	130	97	121
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	189	107	88	256	189	368	214	177	230
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	192	23	156	469	318	330	209	244	173
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	377	64	241	979	573	588	263	323	479
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	286	64	151	645	388	464	280	167	355
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	254	32	206	826	361	456	190	211	424
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	87	12	116	496	325	198	149	165	438
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	13	19	41	89	33	24	19	34	151
\$100,000 or more.....	27	7	27	130	31	79	11	19	56
Median (dollars).....	21 909	9 804	25 385	26 692	23 104	22 449	21 069	21 185	30 897
Mean (dollars).....	24 871	19 764	33 385	36 539	29 664	28 865	26 274	27 415	36 336
Families.....	1 070	264	772	3 262	1 925	2 178	1 150	1 133	1 653
Median income (dollars).....	27 188	23 036	34 028	32 316	27 726	26 760	26 089	26 366	40 864
Per capita income (dollars).....	11 299	9 110	14 209	14 137	11 423	10 696	10 268	10 373	15 642
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	1 575	447	1 074	4 100	2 414	2 677	1 465	1 437	2 427
With earnings.....	1 072	234	773	3 253	1 828	2 110	1 036	1 129	1 828
Mean earnings (dollars).....	25 441	29 300	33 886	39 160	31 633	29 718	28 957	27 109	34 793
With Social Security income.....	608	234	386	1 066	747	795	556	493	844
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 236	5 682	8 941	8 072	6 835	8 007	7 246	7 373	7 815
With public assistance income.....	98	80	68	150	165	146	139	117	101
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 320	2 981	5 346	3 453	3 772	4 090	2 663	4 037	4 440
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	29 368	28 377	39 210	41 233	33 296	32 647	29 980	31 786	44 465
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	26 613	15 218	36 829	42 805	29 803	29 648	31 244	27 978	42 375
Married-couple families (dollars).....	31 806	34 327	39 770	43 638	34 882	33 886	31 514	33 875	45 825
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	29 609	20 089	39 457	49 003	31 523	30 743	33 055	30 020	46 149
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	18 837	10 527	21 120	19 440	16 807	18 755	21 733	19 895	34 927
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	18 327	4 914	19 364	14 571	12 356	11 965	20 836	16 280	23 763
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families.....	1 070	264	772	3 262	1 925	2 178	1 150	1 133	1 653
Householder worked in 1989.....	766	165	555	2 554	1 444	1 653	836	859	1 251
With related children under 18 years.....	414	94	369	1 558	855	979	511	482	572
With related children under 5 years.....	155	53	133	613	350	361	131	193	151
Married-couple families.....	863	198	641	2 797	1 721	1 999	993	933	1 468
Householder worked in 1989.....	595	153	472	2 189	1 316	1 557	735	738	1 112
With related children under 18 years.....	300	64	317	1 266	731	905	422	377	474
With related children under 5 years.....	132	43	133	532	327	353	121	174	146
Female householder, no husband present.....	201	66	117	406	158	130	136	168	161
Householder worked in 1989.....	171	12	76	316	103	76	86	99	123
With related children under 18 years.....	114	30	45	268	87	62	73	84	82
With related children under 5 years.....	23	10	—	81	3	6	2	19	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	558	183	324	943	528	550	342	356	875
Nonfamily householder.....	505	183	302	838	489	499	315	304	774
65 years and over.....	276	122	146	266	307	284	191	153	345
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 450	973	2 343	10 566	6 312	7 223	3 747	3 766	5 455
Persons under 18 years.....	594	210	457	2 565	1 419	1 809	835	866	1 032
Related children under 18 years.....	594	210	457	2 565	1 410	1 806	835	866	1 032
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	385	132	332	1 840	960	1 388	652	630	783
Persons 65 years and over.....	775	225	477	1 092	833	820	595	543	1 052
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	97	54	55	201	175	239	150	120	56
Percent below poverty level.....	9.1	20.5	7.1	6.2	9.1	11.0	13.0	10.6	3.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	49	28	25	104	81	142	71	70	38
With related children under 18 years.....	54	48	45	112	109	158	95	82	30
With related children under 5 years.....	25	28	16	52	30	84	27	37	11
Married-couple families.....	68	22	37	103	140	212	103	74	44
Householder worked in 1989.....	24	16	19	33	70	135	51	49	26
With related children under 18 years.....	33	22	32	23	74	136	64	57	18
With related children under 5 years.....	20	22	16	16	17	81	21	33	11
Female householder, no husband present.....	29	32	11	98	25	25	36	41	6
Householder worked in 1989.....	25	12	6	71	11	7	9	21	6
With related children under 18 years.....	21	26	6	89	25	22	25	25	6
With related children under 5 years.....	5	6	—	36	3	3	—	4	—
Unrelated individuals.....	155	114	71	187	181	174	151	155	179
Nonfamily householder.....	133	114	61	180	181	144	132	110	158
65 years and over.....	75	74	17	125	163	80	100	67	62
Persons.....	421	338	259	724	744	992	683	591	335
Percent below poverty level.....	12.2	34.7	11.1	6.9	11.8	13.7	18.2	15.7	6.1
Persons under 18 years.....	71	130	79	198	201	341	184	190	49
Related children under 18 years.....	71	130	79	198	201	338	184	190	49
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	43	88	59	132	168	240	139	143	34
Persons 65 years and over.....	106	80	50	176	259	142	142	108	80
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	198	125	71	257	193	287	272	224	162
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	609	429	438	1 072	1 056	1 588	808	841	616

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.		Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 118
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	3 457	1 380	1 320	1 587	2 583	1 502	1 380	2 574
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	485	70	86	154	498	182	70	173
Professional specialty occupations.....	620	122	205	139	434	149	122	192
Technicians and related support occupations.....	101	53	31	39	73	56	53	92
Sales occupations.....	435	154	265	191	387	209	154	194
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	409	145	173	231	412	186	145	263
Private household occupations.....	—	11	6	5	—	—	11	6
Protective service occupations.....	70	38	13	25	22	20	38	38
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	151	128	195	162	177	130	128	221
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	83	74	19	17	22	29	74	101
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	516	266	128	280	311	243	266	674
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	293	171	110	186	144	158	171	367
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	129	58	46	70	71	49	58	102
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	165	90	43	88	32	91	90	151
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	2 612	1 029	1 466	1 365	2 418	1 549	1 023	2 401
Less than \$5,000.....	66	63	253	90	121	108	63	242
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	149	108	264	177	230	167	108	264
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	229	71	214	231	169	217	71	309
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	447	203	344	302	479	321	203	352
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	392	224	164	150	350	372	224	467
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	585	219	140	203	424	260	213	459
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	531	93	59	159	438	70	93	206
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	160	25	13	34	151	34	25	64
\$100,000 or more.....	53	23	15	19	56	—	23	38
Median (dollars).....	35 558	27 482	15 054	21 120	30 938	22 305	27 375	25 487
Mean (dollars).....	38 867	30 701	20 363	27 582	36 384	25 471	30 641	30 352
Families.....	2 132	883	720	1 082	1 644	1 036	877	1 841
Median income (dollars).....	40 250	29 214	19 923	26 047	41 029	28 075	29 093	30 548
Per capita income (dollars).....	14 252	11 105	10 226	10 346	15 681	11 092	11 068	11 972
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	2 612	1 029	1 466	1 365	2 418	1 549	1 023	2 401
With earnings.....	2 127	855	1 015	1 085	1 823	1 127	855	1 763
Mean earnings (dollars).....	39 126	30 664	20 065	27 290	34 801	23 552	30 664	32 655
With Social Security income.....	701	237	446	451	840	606	231	887
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	7 419	7 515	7 637	6 898	7 821	9 208	7 512	6 630
With public assistance income.....	47	38	94	111	97	78	38	187
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	5 131	2 721	3 485	4 016	4 441	3 661	2 721	2 746
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	42 796	33 421	24 391	31 920	44 581	30 020	33 369	36 191
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	46 708	33 890	19 822	27 790	42 468	27 446	33 890	33 167
Married-couple families (dollars).....	43 802	33 793	27 632	34 160	45 964	32 744	33 741	37 775
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	48 759	34 332	22 873	29 850	46 302	31 025	34 332	35 269
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	28 590	28 764	17 641	19 895	34 927	17 168	28 764	15 748
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 980	14 000	14 196	16 280	23 763	10 524	14 000	15 315
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	2 132	883	720	1 082	1 644	1 036	877	1 841
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 801	712	482	836	1 246	729	712	1 351
With related children under 18 years.....	1 044	404	347	470	567	427	404	795
With related children under 5 years.....	377	133	191	187	151	217	133	287
Married-couple families.....	1 957	838	509	882	1 459	842	832	1 654
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 658	678	337	715	1 107	587	678	1 233
With related children under 18 years.....	933	394	226	365	469	331	394	698
With related children under 5 years.....	369	133	134	168	146	166	133	266
Female householder, no husband present.....	121	35	181	168	161	161	35	145
Householder worked in 1989.....	89	24	115	99	123	114	24	92
With related children under 18 years.....	66	5	116	84	82	79	5	79
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	57	19	—	34	—	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	516	155	900	335	875	560	155	596
Nonfamily householder.....	480	146	746	283	774	513	146	560
65 years and over.....	252	61	208	146	345	198	61	312
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	7 092	2 868	2 899	3 601	5 427	3 524	2 855	6 110
Persons under 18 years.....	1 784	739	557	842	1 023	685	739	1 353
Related children under 18 years.....	1 784	739	557	842	1 023	685	739	1 353
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 347	573	308	612	774	475	573	1 005
Persons 65 years and over.....	742	339	459	521	1 042	741	333	990
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	74	70	145	120	56	94	70	132
Percent below poverty level.....	3.5	7.9	20.1	11.1	3.4	9.1	8.0	7.2
Householder worked in 1989.....	51	53	84	70	38	67	53	43
With related children under 18 years.....	56	44	110	82	30	84	44	65
With related children under 5 years.....	22	31	48	37	11	48	31	16
Married-couple families.....	60	70	76	74	44	48	70	75
Householder worked in 1989.....	51	53	27	49	26	48	53	25
With related children under 18 years.....	42	44	65	57	18	48	44	38
With related children under 5 years.....	22	31	28	33	11	40	31	8
Female householder, no husband present.....	14	—	51	41	6	46	—	54
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—	39	21	6	19	—	18
With related children under 18 years.....	14	—	45	25	6	36	—	27
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	20	4	—	8	—	8
Unrelated individuals.....	97	46	362	148	179	143	46	273
Nonfamily householder.....	79	46	273	103	158	117	46	258
65 years and over.....	78	27	65	60	62	42	27	165
Persons.....	378	351	822	584	335	463	351	705
Percent below poverty level.....	5.3	12.2	28.4	16.2	6.2	13.1	12.3	11.5
Persons under 18 years.....	152	140	199	190	49	131	140	144
Related children under 18 years.....	152	140	199	190	49	131	140	144
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	119	84	129	143	34	93	84	117
Persons 65 years and over.....	99	38	83	101	80	57	38	248
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	118	198	378	217	162	133	198	247
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	618	517	1 035	834	616	713	517	951

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Colbert County			Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Colbert County		
	Florence, AL MSA	Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	16 234	8 594	2 468	7 640	6 202	441	1 657	1 642
Native	16 234	8 594	2 468	7 640	6 202	441	1 657	1 642
Foreign born	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	14 822	7 918	2 222	6 904	5 550	401	1 510	1 563
Speak a language other than English	262	141	15	121	99	-	8	39
Do not speak English "very well"	97	53	-	44	44	-	-	25
In linguistically isolated households	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 043	2 588	674	2 455	2 072	152	449	666
Preprimary school	339	126	37	213	203	5	32	19
Public school	247	80	33	167	160	5	28	9
Elementary or high school	3 668	2 046	576	1 622	1 311	136	373	517
Public school	3 585	2 020	569	1 565	1 271	136	366	508
College	1 036	416	61	620	558	11	44	130
Public college	937	380	56	557	527	6	44	108
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	9 076	5 055	1 424	4 021	3 155	230	994	882
Less than 9th grade	1 608	932	281	676	476	41	196	115
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 456	1 167	293	1 289	1 043	44	213	212
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 570	1 585	539	985	766	102	382	258
Some college, no degree	1 210	690	161	520	403	15	120	149
Associate degree	457	294	79	163	132	15	34	40
Bachelor's degree	611	295	41	316	269	5	31	88
Graduate or professional degree	164	92	30	72	66	8	18	20
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.2	58.5	59.7	51.1	51.9	63.0	58.9	62.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.5	7.7	5.0	9.6	10.6	5.7	4.9	12.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 472	1 479	1 721	1 465	1 415	1 713	1 815	1 462
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	14 822	7 918	2 222	6 904	5 550	401	1 510	1 563
Some house	8 709	5 109	1 415	3 600	2 510	186	1 118	886
Different house in United States	6 021	2 717	807	3 304	3 040	215	392	594
Control city of this MSA/PMSA	2 072	121	70	1 951	1 873	11	36	25
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 855	2 211	645	644	462	189	308	499
Different MSA/PMSA	817	321	77	496	492	15	38	55
Not in on MSA/PMSA	277	64	15	213	213	-	10	15
Abroad	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	83
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	5 973	3 185	843	2 788	2 277	163	540	685
Car, truck, or van	5 606	3 010	756	2 596	2 135	142	494	644
Drove alone	4 202	2 167	547	2 035	1 643	112	326	498
Carpooled	1 404	843	209	561	492	30	168	146
Public transportation	50	27	20	23	23	6	7	-
Other means	268	128	60	140	112	15	32	41
Worked at home	49	20	7	29	7	-	7	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	22.6	19.0	16.8	16.0	18.4	20.6	23.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	5 216	2 599	751	2 617	2 157	155	463	535
Control city	2 429	535	170	1 894	1 664	50	92	92
Outside control city	2 787	2 064	581	723	493	105	371	443
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	757	586	92	171	120	8	77	150
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	11 690	6 258	1 715	5 432	4 332	267	1 197	1 200
In labor force	6 772	3 581	968	3 191	2 627	176	642	728
Employed	6 065	3 230	853	2 835	2 324	163	540	702
Unemployed	684	343	115	341	296	13	102	26
Percent of civilian labor force	10.1	9.6	11.9	10.7	11.3	7.4	15.9	3.6
Females 16 years and over	6 767	3 536	1 027	3 231	2 623	184	698	629
Employed	3 209	1 718	479	1 491	1 248	101	302	334
Unemployed	430	210	61	220	193	-	61	14
With own children under 6 years	1 272	533	212	739	636	55	109	63
In labor force	869	352	124	517	462	38	63	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 337	839	203	498	389	42	139	222
In labor force	983	628	152	355	279	22	115	175
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 270	673	167	597	481	16	119	211
Not enrolled in school	228	124	54	104	70	7	30	32
Unemployed or not in labor force	102	69	44	33	17	7	20	11
Not high school graduate	98	70	36	28	12	7	22	11
Employed	21	21	6	-	-	-	6	-
Unemployed	7	7	7	-	-	7	-	-
Not in labor force	70	42	23	28	12	-	16	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 173	3 780	1 018	3 393	2 825	177	657	822
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 509	3 045	762	2 464	2 003	117	492	676
50 to 52 weeks	3 657	1 965	521	1 692	1 347	61	327	417
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	9 746	5 137	1 385	4 609	3 694	235	927	1 100
With a mobility or self-care limitation	815	404	122	411	359	5	111	46
With a mobility limitation	364	177	73	187	164	-	73	-
In labor force	13	9	-	4	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	618	274	77	344	298	5	66	46
With a work disability	1 071	537	155	534	389	23	123	82
In labor force	169	71	12	98	73	-	12	26
Prevented from working	828	428	130	400	285	23	107	45
No work disability	8 675	4 600	1 230	4 075	3 305	212	804	1 018
In labor force	6 406	3 411	917	2 995	2 464	176	591	689
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 852	1 085	330	767	597	32	270	100
With a mobility or self-care limitation	528	299	78	229	198	19	59	10
With a mobility limitation	408	233	64	175	146	19	45	5
With a self-care limitation	377	241	60	136	123	6	54	10

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	441	1 657	1 620	1 642	1 626	454	512
Native	441	1 657	1 620	1 642	1 626	454	512
Foreign born	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	401	1 510	1 524	1 563	1 471	410	484
Speak a language other than English	-	8	18	39	58	7	4
Do not speak English "very well"	-	-	-	25	26	-	2
In linguistically isolated households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	152	449	519	666	384	118	156
Preprimary school	5	32	21	19	14	32	3
Public school	5	28	21	9	14	-	3
Elementary or high school	136	373	408	517	302	51	128
Public school	136	366	408	508	302	41	128
College	11	44	90	130	68	35	25
Public college	6	44	85	108	68	35	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	230	994	1 014	882	939	323	324
Less than 9th grade	41	196	222	115	169	69	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	44	213	189	212	284	28	123
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	102	382	245	258	286	121	105
Some college, no degree	15	120	144	149	151	36	30
Associate degree	15	34	94	40	8	59	14
Bachelor's degree	5	31	98	88	36	-	10
Graduate or professional degree	8	18	22	20	5	10	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.0	58.9	59.5	62.9	51.8	70.0	50.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	4.9	11.8	12.2	4.4	3.1	4.6
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 713	1 815	1 271	1 462	1 552	802	1 218
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	401	1 510	1 524	1 563	1 471	410	484
Same house	186	1 118	1 075	886	1 068	212	329
Different house in United States	215	392	449	594	397	198	152
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11	36	-	25	-	11	8
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	189	308	363	499	329	155	111
Different MSA/PMSA	15	38	79	55	68	13	25
Not in an MSA/PMSA	-	10	7	15	-	19	8
Abroad	-	-	-	83	6	-	3
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	163	540	616	685	601	166	197
Car, truck, or van	142	494	588	644	593	166	191
Drove alone	112	326	453	498	363	100	144
Carpooled	30	168	135	146	230	66	47
Public transportation	6	7	-	-	2	-	-
Other means	15	32	15	41	6	-	6
Worked at home	-	7	13	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4	20.6	20.1	23.7	26.1	26.5	28.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	155	463	548	535	441	100	156
Central city	50	92	97	92	97	31	38
Outside central city	105	371	451	443	344	69	118
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8	77	68	150	160	66	41
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	267	1 197	1 190	1 200	1 198	379	397
In labor force	176	642	712	728	676	184	228
Employed	163	540	636	702	602	166	199
Unemployed	13	102	76	26	71	18	29
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	15.9	10.7	3.6	10.5	9.8	12.7
Females 16 years and over	184	698	673	629	696	202	214
Employed	101	302	366	334	333	73	96
Unemployed	-	61	50	14	37	18	22
With own children under 6 years	55	109	73	63	115	35	23
In labor force	38	63	60	26	91	27	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42	139	160	222	158	26	52
In labor force	22	115	131	175	113	9	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	16	119	96	211	112	48	39
Not enrolled in school	7	30	17	32	17	-	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	20	12	11	-	-	2
Not high school graduate	7	22	11	11	8	-	4
Employed	-	6	5	-	8	-	2
Unemployed	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	16	6	11	-	-	2
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	177	657	715	822	692	197	231
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	117	492	570	676	571	179	199
50 to 52 weeks	61	327	391	417	401	77	113
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	235	927	917	1 100	1 001	291	335
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	111	77	46	83	44	16
With a mobility limitation	-	73	30	-	54	10	10
In labor force	-	-	5	-	4	-	-
With a self-care limitation	5	66	52	46	42	34	7
With a work disability	23	123	93	82	111	43	40
In labor force	-	12	9	26	10	-	9
Prevented from working	23	107	84	45	101	33	27
No work disability	212	804	824	1 018	890	248	295
In labor force	176	591	682	689	659	173	216
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	32	270	273	100	194	88	62
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	59	65	10	92	35	15
With a mobility limitation	19	45	44	5	69	35	12
With a self-care limitation	6	54	59	10	79	22	7

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Lauderdale County			Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County
	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 130	479	643	2 130	453	479	1 100	643
Native	2 130	479	643	2 130	453	479	1 100	643
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 914	415	610	1 914	386	415	1 002	610
Speak a language other than English	41	—	22	41	8	—	27	22
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	—	6	8	—	14	—
In linguistically isolated households	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	565	156	196	565	194	156	389	196
Preprimary school	49	19	—	49	35	19	28	—
Public school	42	10	—	42	28	10	18	—
Elementary or high school	433	114	153	433	134	114	267	153
Public school	433	114	147	433	134	114	257	147
College	83	23	43	83	25	23	94	43
Public college	83	23	24	83	25	23	94	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 146	250	384	1 146	206	250	605	384
Less than 9th grade	363	10	117	363	20	10	27	117
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	436	85	139	436	72	85	194	139
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	206	70	64	206	54	70	151	64
Same college, no degree	104	44	43	104	17	44	89	43
Associate degree	16	12	—	16	20	12	30	—
Bachelor's degree	8	29	21	8	23	29	88	21
Graduate or professional degree	13	—	—	13	—	—	26	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	30.3	62.0	33.3	30.3	55.3	62.0	63.5	33.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	1.8	11.6	5.5	1.8	11.2	11.6	18.8	5.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 562	2 082	1 692	1 562	1 754	2 082	1 043	1 692
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 914	415	610	1 914	386	415	1 002	610
Same house	1 154	135	564	1 154	55	135	568	564
Different house in United States	760	280	46	760	331	280	434	46
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	671	155	34	671	211	155	234	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	33	103	12	33	97	103	59	12
Different MSA/PMSA	24	—	—	24	23	—	105	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	32	22	—	32	—	22	36	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	594	193	201	594	152	193	487	201
Car, truck, or van	555	184	201	555	152	184	487	201
Drove alone	392	117	185	392	106	117	414	185
Carpooled	163	67	16	163	46	67	73	16
Public transportation	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—
Other means	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.5	13.6	17.3	16.5	12.5	13.6	19.4	17.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	571	182	201	571	152	182	463	201
Central city	483	173	125	483	128	173	277	125
Outside central city	88	9	76	88	24	9	186	76
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	23	11	—	23	—	11	24	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 540	301	513	1 540	267	301	782	513
In labor force	718	245	217	718	182	245	532	217
Employed	601	205	205	601	152	205	494	205
Unemployed	117	40	12	117	30	40	31	12
Percent of civilian labor force	16.3	16.3	5.5	16.3	16.5	16.3	5.9	5.5
Females 16 years and over	1 030	177	305	1 030	147	177	439	305
Employed	339	125	97	339	78	125	282	97
Unemployed	67	18	12	67	19	18	25	12
With own children under 6 years	240	49	47	240	67	49	65	47
In labor force	145	49	29	145	42	49	65	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	112	39	35	112	32	39	74	35
In labor force	62	39	12	62	25	39	65	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	154	15	57	154	40	15	99	57
Not enrolled in school	31	8	5	31	9	8	7	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	—	5	12	—	—	—	5
Not high school graduate	12	—	5	12	—	—	—	5
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	—	5	12	—	—	—	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	708	265	211	708	206	265	574	211
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	434	201	165	434	176	201	436	165
50 to 52 weeks	324	132	105	324	129	132	285	105
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 158	278	409	1 158	245	278	706	409
With a mobility or self-care limitation	183	33	31	183	20	33	17	31
With a mobility limitation	100	33	10	100	9	33	—	10
In labor force	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
With a self-care limitation	135	20	27	135	20	20	17	27
With a work disability	194	43	71	194	16	43	54	71
In labor force	26	10	4	26	—	10	9	4
Prevented from working	155	33	67	155	16	33	27	67
No work disability	964	235	338	964	229	235	652	338
In labor force	641	235	213	641	182	235	491	213
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	382	23	104	382	22	23	69	104
With a mobility or self-care limitation	138	12	25	138	—	12	10	25
With a mobility limitation	96	12	25	96	—	12	10	25
With a self-care limitation	93	12	9	93	—	12	4	9

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	6 065	3 230	853	2 835	2 324	163	540	702
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	187	106	32	81	81	5	27	36
Professional specialty occupations.....	381	229	38	152	135	9	12	76
Technicians and related support occupations.....	214	128	30	86	61	18	12	51
Sales occupations.....	480	221	59	259	192	19	19	35
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	570	322	67	248	227	33	29	114
Private household occupations.....	93	48	9	45	31	—	9	—
Protective service occupations.....	49	19	19	30	30	—	8	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	1 323	643	239	680	598	27	176	114
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	96	73	15	23	7	—	15	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	591	387	67	204	180	12	37	89
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	1 177	617	196	560	438	28	140	84
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	344	159	34	185	147	6	19	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	560	278	48	282	197	6	37	61
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	5 694	3 012	916	2 682	2 197	179	613	535
Less than \$5,000.....	1 051	476	210	575	489	38	150	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	987	508	188	479	414	65	111	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	926	499	144	427	320	17	102	86
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1 016	471	145	545	437	25	108	72
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	591	365	98	226	207	21	70	76
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	691	412	72	279	220	5	53	106
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	374	244	59	130	95	8	19	89
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	50	37	—	13	7	—	—	18
\$100,000 or more.....	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	14 236	15 504	11 546	13 128	12 494	8 325	11 673	26 991
Mean (dollars).....	20 824	21 855	17 814	19 667	19 462	13 683	16 593	30 581
Families.....	4 195	2 277	636	1 918	1 568	141	424	433
Median income (dollars).....	18 484	20 811	15 513	16 118	15 671	8 605	16 481	29 489
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 366	7 612	6 542	7 089	7 134	5 457	6 134	9 971
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	5 694	3 012	916	2 682	2 197	179	613	535
With earnings.....	4 195	2 249	693	1 946	1 606	151	447	456
Mean earnings (dollars).....	23 047	23 633	18 466	22 369	22 206	12 143	16 748	31 079
With Social Security income.....	1 841	1 015	314	826	635	49	242	91
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 619	5 805	5 408	5 391	5 224	6 519	5 183	4 549
With public assistance income.....	974	490	195	484	359	67	99	44
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 710	2 419	2 723	3 004	3 277	2 641	2 777	2 766
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	23 331	25 162	20 824	21 158	20 260	13 477	20 106	32 985
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 122	26 993	22 256	20 635	18 815	11 576	21 171	34 721
Married-couple families (dollars).....	30 819	32 991	31 477	27 798	28 016	34 328	26 437	40 290
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 962	37 553	40 494	31 154	30 089	40 835	34 883	43 371
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	12 228	12 055	11 458	12 399	11 892	9 623	12 232	11 940
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 228	9 653	8 832	8 817	8 506	4 692	9 403	10 211
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	4 195	2 277	636	1 918	1 568	141	424	433
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 856	1 559	428	1 297	1 045	90	281	370
With related children under 18 years.....	2 739	1 462	434	1 277	1 068	95	275	315
With related children under 5 years.....	1 131	510	194	621	551	45	104	66
Married-couple families.....	2 336	1 359	286	977	743	22	220	305
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 745	1 029	208	716	566	14	150	286
With related children under 18 years.....	1 393	823	170	570	432	16	110	218
With related children under 5 years.....	586	298	82	288	231	8	36	44
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 666	830	327	836	753	119	181	113
Householder worked in 1989.....	993	488	210	505	436	76	121	84
With related children under 18 years.....	1 255	591	255	664	612	79	156	82
With related children under 5 years.....	533	206	106	327	314	37	62	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 707	850	337	857	720	46	230	115
Nonfamily householder.....	1 499	735	280	764	629	38	189	102
65 years and over.....	683	349	112	334	260	—	90	26
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	15 869	8 566	2 468	7 303	5 872	441	1 657	1 642
Persons under 18 years.....	5 120	2 725	838	2 395	2 008	181	530	550
Related children under 18 years.....	5 109	2 725	838	2 384	1 997	181	530	550
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	3 697	2 049	592	1 648	1 345	141	383	471
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 852	1 085	330	767	597	32	270	100
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	1 139	558	222	581	526	70	138	77
Percent below poverty level.....	27.2	24.5	34.9	30.3	33.5	49.6	32.5	17.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	580	316	133	264	239	53	73	49
With related children under 18 years.....	952	440	182	512	464	62	113	61
With related children under 5 years.....	537	212	96	325	305	31	58	22
Married-couple families.....	240	116	32	124	89	—	32	16
Householder worked in 1989.....	101	62	11	39	34	—	11	12
With related children under 18 years.....	164	71	17	93	58	—	17	—
With related children under 5 years.....	113	44	3	69	49	—	3	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	874	431	188	443	430	70	104	61
Householder worked in 1989.....	472	254	122	218	205	53	62	37
With related children under 18 years.....	786	367	163	419	406	62	94	61
With related children under 5 years.....	422	166	91	256	256	31	53	22
Unrelated individuals.....	767	366	156	401	335	14	127	23
Nonfamily householder.....	669	313	123	356	290	6	102	10
65 years and over.....	451	208	79	243	180	—	64	10
Persons.....	4 967	2 451	952	2 516	2 163	229	632	339
Percent below poverty level.....	31.3	28.6	38.6	34.5	36.8	51.9	38.1	20.6
Persons under 18 years.....	2 136	1 040	425	1 096	987	130	261	150
Related children under 18 years.....	2 125	1 040	425	1 085	976	130	261	150
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 396	733	283	663	577	101	168	120
Persons 65 years and over.....	693	351	128	342	249	—	107	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	2 320	1 078	462	1 242	1 093	150	297	150
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	6 106	2 973	1 145	3 133	2 643	276	771	407

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	163	540	636	702	602	166	199
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	5	27	25	36	10	—	3
Professional specialty occupations.....	9	12	73	76	17	10	7
Technicians and related support occupations.....	18	12	31	51	14	—	2
Sales occupations.....	19	19	26	35	65	19	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	33	29	80	114	34	17	10
Private household occupations.....	—	9	28	—	11	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	27	176	140	114	80	23	26
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	15	6	13	35	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	12	37	66	89	106	23	32
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	28	140	74	84	128	43	75
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6	19	43	29	20	23	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	6	37	44	61	82	8	28
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	179	613	603	535	501	192	172
Less than \$5,000.....	38	150	102	32	55	19	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	65	111	94	56	107	20	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	17	102	106	86	87	42	20
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	25	108	118	72	83	13	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	21	70	59	76	87	14	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5	53	65	106	47	73	25
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	8	19	53	89	22	11	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	6	18	13	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	8 325	11 673	14 973	26 991	15 221	32 857	16 000
Mean (dollars).....	13 683	16 593	21 250	30 581	20 784	25 571	19 285
Families.....	141	424	456	433	397	152	134
Median income (dollars).....	8 605	16 481	19 032	29 489	20 450	35 909	18 214
Per capita income (dollars).....	5 457	6 134	7 767	9 971	6 504	10 359	6 568
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	179	613	603	535	501	192	172
With earnings.....	151	447	418	456	364	137	136
Mean earnings (dollars).....	12 143	16 748	24 358	31 079	22 602	30 001	19 276
With Social Security income.....	49	242	233	91	212	73	51
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 519	5 183	6 384	4 549	5 945	6 078	6 146
With public assistance income.....	67	99	110	44	86	7	37
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 641	2 777	2 489	2 766	1 755	1	2 349
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	13 477	20 106	24 949	32 985	23 962	29 343	21 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 576	21 171	24 224	34 721	26 717	36 567	19 075
Married-couple families (dollars).....	34 328	26 437	33 481	40 290	28 916	31 544	28 369
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	40 835	34 883	36 020	43 371	31 505	35 743	32 289
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	9 623	12 232	10 458	11 940	15 561	8 422	15 159
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	4 692	9 403	9 648	10 211	14 384	—	7 513
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	141	424	456	433	397	152	134
Householder worked in 1989.....	90	281	314	370	223	95	84
With related children under 18 years.....	95	275	250	315	260	94	72
With related children under 5 years.....	45	104	60	66	112	49	17
Married-couple families.....	22	220	269	305	255	120	67
Householder worked in 1989.....	14	150	198	286	159	83	55
With related children under 18 years.....	16	110	127	218	173	82	28
With related children under 5 years.....	8	36	39	44	73	49	6
Female householder, no husband present.....	119	181	165	113	131	20	62
Householder worked in 1989.....	76	121	100	84	64	—	25
With related children under 18 years.....	79	156	111	82	87	—	44
With related children under 5 years.....	37	62	21	22	39	—	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	46	230	166	115	113	48	47
Nonfamily householder.....	38	189	147	102	104	40	38
65 years and over.....	—	90	95	26	59	19	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	441	1 657	1 620	1 642	1 626	454	512
Persons under 18 years.....	181	530	486	550	501	105	152
Related children under 18 years.....	181	530	486	550	501	105	152
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	141	383	390	471	346	61	124
Persons 65 years and over.....	32	270	273	100	194	88	62
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	70	138	89	77	108	7	30
Percent below poverty level.....	49.6	32.5	19.5	17.8	27.2	4.6	22.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	53	73	61	49	34	—	21
With related children under 18 years.....	62	113	78	61	74	—	28
With related children under 5 years.....	31	58	27	22	46	—	9
Married-couple families.....	—	32	9	16	40	—	6
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	11	3	12	17	—	6
With related children under 18 years.....	—	17	9	—	36	—	4
With related children under 5 years.....	—	3	6	—	30	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	70	104	80	61	59	7	24
Householder worked in 1989.....	53	62	58	37	17	—	15
With related children under 18 years.....	62	94	69	61	38	—	24
With related children under 5 years.....	31	53	21	22	16	—	9
Unrelated individuals.....	14	127	73	23	53	19	29
Nonfamily householder.....	6	102	66	10	53	19	29
65 years and over.....	—	64	36	10	38	19	18
Persons.....	229	632	407	339	456	48	133
Percent below poverty level.....	51.9	38.1	25.1	20.6	28.0	10.6	26.0
Persons under 18 years.....	130	261	179	150	160	—	66
Related children under 18 years.....	130	261	179	150	160	—	66
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	101	168	144	120	101	—	53
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	107	53	30	88	26	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	150	297	206	150	96	9	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	276	771	503	407	550	74	175

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County			Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County
	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	601	205	205	601	152	205	494	205
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	11	9	—	11	7	9	9	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	4	22	15	4	16	22	57	15
Technicians and related support occupations.....	23	8	—	23	8	8	6	—
Sales occupations.....	45	—	24	45	18	—	49	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	20	8	13	20	12	8	75	13
Private household occupations.....	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	237	34	45	237	30	34	81	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	53	10	—	53	11	10	42	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	90	88	37	90	26	88	92	37
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	21	26	27	21	12	26	46	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	57	—	39	57	12	—	37	39
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	883	179	216	883	144	179	350	216
Less than \$5,000.....	325	6	68	325	23	6	15	68
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	202	53	32	202	10	53	39	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	128	35	40	128	62	35	27	40
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	116	31	23	116	38	31	111	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	51	14	10	51	—	14	50	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	47	40	31	47	11	40	72	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	6	—	12	6	—	—	29	12
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$100,000 or more.....	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	7 175	14 196	12 222	7 175	13 258	14 196	22 976	12 222
Mean (dollars).....	16 204	19 709	17 543	16 204	15 153	19 709	27 787	17 543
Families.....	600	133	136	600	113	133	296	136
Median income (dollars).....	10 070	19 844	14 839	10 070	14 094	19 844	25 682	14 839
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 882	7 272	5 757	6 882	4 853	7 272	8 989	5 757
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	883	179	216	883	144	179	350	216
With earnings.....	478	170	118	478	137	170	320	118
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 823	19 315	23 674	22 823	14 203	19 315	25 995	23 674
With Social Security income.....	371	21	108	371	18	21	106	108
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 987	3 618	4 823	4 987	5 351	3 618	5 461	4 823
With public assistance income.....	229	9	65	229	14	9	15	65
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 289	6 000	2 399	3 289	3 265	6 000	2 578	2 399
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	13 475	23 467	23 668	13 475	15 926	23 467	29 687	23 668
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 646	18 485	30 696	9 646	15 807	18 485	31 084	30 696
Married-couple families (dollars).....	18 132	26 416	19 988	18 132	21 998	26 416	38 019	19 988
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	13 951	23 580	28 726	13 951	23 364	23 580	46 169	28 726
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	9 950	16 850	20 985	9 950	10 932	16 850	20 324	20 985
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	7 013	8 933	13 700	7 013	10 932	8 933	13 473	13 700
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	600	133	136	600	113	133	296	136
Householder worked in 1989.....	259	124	76	259	95	124	213	76
With related children under 18 years.....	391	92	80	391	102	92	168	80
With related children under 5 years.....	236	52	32	236	55	52	43	32
Married-couple families.....	216	92	89	216	51	92	144	89
Householder worked in 1989.....	100	92	39	100	40	92	112	39
With related children under 18 years.....	65	60	54	65	40	60	88	54
With related children under 5 years.....	42	34	32	42	29	34	24	32
Female householder, no husband present.....	361	21	21	361	62	41	120	21
Householder worked in 1989.....	148	32	11	148	55	32	75	11
With related children under 18 years.....	315	32	7	315	62	32	73	7
With related children under 5 years.....	194	18	—	194	26	18	19	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	300	56	80	300	51	56	67	80
Nonfamily householder.....	283	46	80	283	31	46	54	80
65 years and over.....	181	11	59	181	—	11	6	59
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 130	479	643	2 130	453	479	1 085	643
Persons under 18 years.....	630	178	156	630	200	178	378	156
Related children under 18 years.....	630	178	156	630	189	178	378	156
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	414	114	123	414	122	114	280	123
Persons 65 years and over.....	382	23	104	382	22	23	69	104
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	321	38	30	321	41	38	28	30
Percent below poverty level.....	53.5	28.6	22.1	53.5	36.3	28.6	9.5	22.1
Householder worked in 1989.....	98	29	—	98	34	29	19	—
With related children under 18 years.....	259	38	30	259	41	38	28	30
With related children under 5 years.....	174	32	20	174	27	32	19	20
Married-couple families.....	52	14	30	52	9	14	—	30
Householder worked in 1989.....	6	14	—	6	9	14	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	21	14	30	21	9	14	—	30
With related children under 5 years.....	12	14	20	12	9	14	—	20
Female householder, no husband present.....	262	24	—	262	32	24	28	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	92	15	—	92	25	15	19	—
With related children under 18 years.....	238	24	—	238	32	24	28	—
With related children under 5 years.....	162	18	—	162	18	18	19	—
Unrelated individuals.....	219	35	54	219	11	35	13	54
Nonfamily householder.....	202	25	54	202	—	25	6	54
65 years and over.....	148	—	54	148	—	—	6	54
Persons.....	1 273	169	257	1 273	189	169	129	257
Percent below poverty level.....	59.8	35.3	40.0	59.8	41.7	35.3	11.9	40.0
Persons under 18 years.....	461	84	78	461	128	84	88	78
Related children under 18 years.....	461	84	78	461	117	84	88	78
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	289	39	55	289	83	39	27	55
Persons 65 years and over.....	217	—	84	217	—	—	6	84
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	664	45	128	664	91	45	71	128
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 418	229	262	1 418	198	229	159	262

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	570
Native	570
Foreign born	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	—
Persons 5 years and over	528
Speak a language other than English	25
Do not speak English "very well"	8
In linguistically isolated households	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	154
Preprimary school	19
Public school	15
Elementary or high school	88
Public school	88
College	47
Public college	47
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	396
Less than 9th grade	61
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	99
Some college, no degree	113
Associate degree	19
Bachelor's degree	10
Graduate or professional degree	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.3
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 351
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	528
Same house	283
Different house in United States	229
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	82
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	55
Different MSA/PMSA	79
Not in an MSA/PMSA	13
Abroad	16
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	224
Car, truck, or van	219
Drove alone	179
Carpooled	40
Public transportation	—
Other means	5
Worked at home	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	189
Central city	85
Outside central city	104
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	35
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	449
In labor force	272
Employed	229
Unemployed	43
Percent of civilian labor force	15.8
Females 16 years and over	212
Employed	83
Unemployed	20
With own children under 6 years	45
In labor force	21
With own children 6 to 17 years only	41
In labor force	28
Persons 16 to 19 years	32
Not enrolled in school	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	6
Not high school graduate	6
Employed	—
Unemployed	—
Not in labor force	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	289
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	226
50 to 52 weeks	153
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	388
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6
With a mobility limitation	—
In labor force	—
With a self-care limitation	6
With a work disability	61
In labor force	37
Prevented from working	24
No work disability	327
In labor force	230
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	55
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12
With a mobility limitation	12
With a self-care limitation	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
	Florence, AL MSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	229
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—
Professional specialty occupations	17
Technicians and related support occupations	9
Sales occupations	28
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	38
Private household occupations	7
Protective service occupations	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	62
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	232
Less than \$5,000	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	54
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999	42
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—
\$100,000 or more	—
Median (dollars)	14 271
Mean (dollars)	19 706
Families	174
Median income (dollars)	14 167
Per capita income (dollars)	8 369
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	232
With earnings	187
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 124
With Social Security income	44
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 843
With public assistance income	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 974
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	20 775
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 303
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 540
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 108
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 525
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 525
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	174
Householder worked in 1989	130
With related children under 18 years	110
With related children under 5 years	45
Married-couple families	152
Householder worked in 1989	108
With related children under 18 years	88
With related children under 5 years	45
Female householder, no husband present	16
Householder worked in 1989	16
With related children under 18 years	16
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	69
Nonfamily householder	58
65 years and over	26
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	564
Persons under 18 years	135
Related children under 18 years	135
Related children 5 to 17 years	93
Persons 65 years and over	55
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	37
Percent below poverty level	21.3
Householder worked in 1989	28
With related children under 18 years	37
With related children under 5 years	2
Married-couple families	23
Householder worked in 1989	14
With related children under 18 years	23
With related children under 5 years	2
Female householder, no husband present	14
Householder worked in 1989	14
With related children under 18 years	14
With related children under 5 years	—
Unrelated individuals	33
Nonfamily householder	22
65 years and over	14
Persons	125
Percent below poverty level	22.2
Persons under 18 years	47
Related children under 18 years	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	45
Persons 65 years and over	14
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	226

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Louderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County				
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207
All housing units.....	55 334	21 812	4 709	33 522	15 913	1 833	1 110	1 171	610	5 014
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 251	438	37	813	335	22	8	7	-	127
1985 to 1988.....	3 975	1 463	117	2 512	701	75	12	30	-	458
1980 to 1984.....	5 133	1 846	164	3 287	1 359	38	46	63	17	501
1970 to 1979.....	13 883	5 222	545	8 661	3 492	257	96	73	129	1 444
1960 to 1969.....	11 052	4 558	775	6 494	2 678	269	95	197	219	1 290
1950 to 1959.....	9 261	3 854	1 277	5 407	3 420	537	174	409	157	712
1940 to 1949.....	5 667	2 294	900	3 373	2 128	408	199	284	9	313
1939 or earlier.....	5 112	2 137	894	2 975	1 800	227	480	108	79	169
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	209	87	25	122	60	-	6	19	-	20
1 bedroom.....	3 716	1 378	535	2 338	1 799	183	195	146	11	172
2 bedrooms.....	16 568	6 548	1 527	10 020	5 023	659	395	427	51	1 450
3 bedrooms.....	27 631	11 115	1 974	16 516	6 712	804	326	471	383	2 847
4 bedrooms.....	5 815	2 165	501	3 650	1 917	154	118	94	135	437
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 395	519	147	876	402	33	70	14	30	88
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	73	-	-	73	73	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	93	17	14	76	76	14	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	54 802	21 549	4 690	33 253	15 834	1 822	1 105	1 171	607	4 983
Source of water, public system or private company.....	47 757	20 114	4 696	27 643	15 831	1 833	1 097	1 171	595	4 774
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	28 942	12 846	4 621	16 096	14 665	1 800	1 105	1 136	580	3 417
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	681	336	22	345	63	6	5	11	-	33
Owner-occupied housing units.....	218	94	19	124	16	6	5	8	-	9
Renter-occupied housing units.....	243	118	-	125	33	-	-	-	-	17
Occupied housing units.....	51 001	20 096	4 326	30 905	14 919	1 718	971	1 087	565	4 750
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	16 154	6 538	2 478	9 616	7 157	1 021	574	634	249	1 176
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	4 635	2 085	84	2 550	144	26	29	15	19	215
Electricity.....	22 617	8 434	1 485	14 183	6 829	584	277	355	279	2 912
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	1 663	853	126	810	266	42	55	21	8	129
All other fuels.....	5 882	2 149	140	3 733	516	45	23	62	10	318
No fuel used.....	50	37	13	13	7	-	13	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	4 269	1 765	644	2 504	1 577	165	146	333	-	180
1.....	14 120	5 580	1 403	8 540	5 301	606	327	396	74	1 331
2.....	19 633	7 710	1 442	11 923	5 493	640	318	229	270	1 994
3 or more.....	12 979	5 041	837	7 938	2 548	307	180	129	221	1 245
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.4	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	37 804	15 131	2 844	22 673	9 008	1 202	522	604	526	3 533
1989 to March 1990.....	2 836	1 148	204	1 688	663	120	18	43	23	313
1985 to 1988.....	7 869	2 981	384	4 888	1 901	196	102	31	55	753
1980 to 1984.....	4 871	1 863	348	3 008	1 042	134	70	75	69	479
1970 to 1979.....	9 519	3 902	697	5 617	2 030	258	126	150	173	917
1969 or earlier.....	12 709	5 237	1 211	7 472	3 372	494	206	305	206	1 071
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13 197	4 965	1 482	8 232	5 911	516	449	483	39	1 217
1989 to March 1990.....	5 652	2 008	663	3 644	2 743	301	229	126	12	650
1985 to 1988.....	4 492	1 668	479	2 824	2 093	135	110	207	27	299
1980 to 1984.....	1 388	548	165	840	525	30	54	81	-	131
1970 to 1979.....	1 117	465	94	652	391	25	42	27	-	82
1969 or earlier.....	548	276	81	272	159	25	14	42	-	55
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	3 119	1 390	378	1 729	956	142	71	165	-	208
Householder 65 years and over.....	13 320	5 229	1 471	8 091	4 281	555	318	421	187	873
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10 678	4 273	1 122	6 405	2 978	446	208	291	187	719
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	184	60	5	124	6	-	5	-	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	654	267	75	387	196	13	18	44	-	29
No vehicle available.....	2 749	1 065	345	1 684	992	72	106	167	-	103
Complete plumbing facilities.....	50 540	19 884	4 307	30 656	14 870	1 712	966	1 079	565	4 724
1.00 or less persons per room.....	49 747	19 533	4 222	30 214	14 662	1 690	944	1 038	565	4 618
1.01 or more persons per room.....	793	351	85	442	208	22	22	41	-	106
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	461	212	19	249	49	6	5	8	-	26
1.00 or less persons per room.....	437	194	19	243	49	6	5	8	-	26
1.01 or more persons per room.....	24	18	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 704	32 824	30 966	34 291	36 751	28 478	32 594	21 002	46 301	39 816
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 126	16 656	13 458	17 410	16 574	12 634	15 602	9 977	43 747	21 311
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	8 734	3 340	942	5 394	3 066	319	185	434	4	520
Owner-occupied housing units.....	4 094	1 656	326	2 438	794	95	61	166	4	226
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 640	1 684	616	2 956	2 272	224	124	268	-	294

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County					Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
All housing units	1 833	1 110	1 171	595	-	-	-	-	15	2 094
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	22	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
1985 to 1988	75	12	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
1980 to 1984	38	46	63	17	-	-	-	-	-	111
1970 to 1979	257	96	73	119	-	-	-	-	10	430
1960 to 1969	269	95	197	214	-	-	-	-	5	395
1950 to 1959	537	174	409	157	-	-	-	-	-	437
1940 to 1949	408	199	284	9	-	-	-	-	-	282
1939 or earlier	227	480	108	79	-	-	-	-	-	382
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	-	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
1 bedroom	183	195	146	11	-	-	-	-	-	189
2 bedrooms	659	395	427	46	-	-	-	-	5	589
3 bedrooms	804	326	471	373	-	-	-	-	10	1 042
4 bedrooms	154	118	94	135	-	-	-	-	-	211
5 or more bedrooms	33	70	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	55
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 822	1 105	1 171	592	-	-	-	-	15	2 064
Source of water, public system or private company	1 833	1 097	1 171	595	-	-	-	-	-	2 059
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 800	1 105	1 136	580	-	-	-	-	-	1 718
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Owner-occupied housing units	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Occupied housing units	1 718	971	1 087	550	-	-	-	-	15	1 994
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 021	574	634	249	-	-	-	-	-	1 060
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	26	29	15	14	-	-	-	-	5	106
Electricity	584	277	355	269	-	-	-	-	10	603
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	42	55	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	72
All other fuels	45	23	62	10	-	-	-	-	-	153
No fuel used	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	165	146	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
1	606	327	396	74	-	-	-	-	-	557
2	640	318	229	255	-	-	-	-	15	752
3 or more	307	180	129	221	-	-	-	-	-	438
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 202	522	604	516	-	-	-	-	10	1 389
1989 to March 1990	120	18	43	23	-	-	-	-	-	68
1985 to 1988	196	102	31	55	-	-	-	-	-	273
1980 to 1984	134	70	75	69	-	-	-	-	-	91
1970 to 1979	258	126	150	163	-	-	-	-	10	363
1969 or earlier	494	206	305	206	-	-	-	-	-	594
Renter-occupied housing units	516	449	483	34	-	-	-	-	5	605
1989 to March 1990	301	229	126	7	-	-	-	-	5	205
1985 to 1988	135	110	207	27	-	-	-	-	-	263
1980 to 1984	30	54	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
1970 to 1979	25	42	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
1969 or earlier	25	14	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	142	71	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
Householder 65 years and over	555	318	421	177	-	-	-	-	10	565
Owner-occupied housing units	446	208	291	177	-	-	-	-	10	458
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	13	18	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
No vehicle available	72	106	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Complete plumbing facilities	1 712	966	1 079	550	-	-	-	-	15	1 970
1.00 or less persons per room	1 690	944	1 038	550	-	-	-	-	15	1 955
1.01 or more persons per room	22	22	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
1.00 or less persons per room	6	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 478	32 594	21 002	46 777	-	-	-	-	21 714	33 342
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 634	15 602	9 977	47 092	-	-	-	-	21 000	14 789
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	319	185	434	4	-	-	-	-	-	304
Owner-occupied housing units	95	61	166	4	-	-	-	-	-	107
Renter-occupied housing units	224	124	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	197

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
All housing units.....	1 721	5 014	3 116	3 105	2 038	454	1 096	983	1 719	2 739
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	12	127	106	92	40	—	—	—	14	37
1985 to 1988.....	45	458	345	401	64	—	6	6	10	94
1980 to 1984.....	176	501	398	273	223	23	116	29	101	335
1970 to 1979.....	446	1 444	833	922	592	27	392	153	196	1 153
1960 to 1969.....	303	1 290	584	636	570	55	95	101	523	698
1950 to 1959.....	392	712	381	359	296	101	174	277	473	343
1940 to 1949.....	171	313	272	264	92	108	137	154	249	51
1939 or earlier.....	176	169	197	158	161	140	176	263	153	28
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	20	7	20	7	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	163	172	94	148	77	36	479	66	46	233
2 bedrooms.....	474	1 450	902	993	608	212	272	454	520	699
3 bedrooms.....	826	2 847	1 623	1 608	1 185	164	182	433	987	1 270
4 bedrooms.....	245	437	359	271	141	42	122	30	152	398
5 or more bedrooms.....	13	88	131	65	20	—	41	—	14	139
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13	—	8
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 715	4 983	3 037	3 044	2 001	447	1 072	983	1 709	2 739
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 721	4 774	2 412	2 758	1 694	454	1 096	983	1 712	2 711
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 635	3 417	550	344	561	448	1 065	974	1 252	2 562
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	33	91	78	70	7	13	23	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	18	28	20	—	—	16	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	10	17	23	30	14	—	13	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 640	4 750	2 878	2 859	1 634	424	1 033	881	1 641	2 616
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	835	1 176	220	556	213	232	310	513	907	1 076
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	31	215	797	423	424	6	5	31	31	24
Electricity.....	565	2 912	1 218	1 105	536	105	673	291	552	1 451
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	97	129	160	133	136	25	23	8	38	17
All other fuels.....	106	318	475	632	325	56	22	38	106	48
No fuel used.....	6	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	142	180	295	144	113	56	322	404	96	128
1.....	618	1 331	630	605	436	182	407	340	563	794
2.....	574	1 994	1 081	1 248	604	127	234	91	624	1 108
3 or more.....	306	1 245	872	862	481	59	70	46	358	586
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.1	.7	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 117	3 533	2 442	2 416	1 380	263	391	331	1 257	1 739
1989 to March 1990.....	48	313	286	170	59	20	28	8	97	145
1985 to 1988.....	155	753	582	606	228	48	83	8	167	271
1980 to 1984.....	155	479	316	275	199	14	31	24	90	275
1970 to 1979.....	332	917	553	613	417	57	43	53	328	470
1969 or earlier.....	427	1 071	705	752	477	124	206	238	575	578
Renter-occupied housing units.....	523	1 217	436	443	254	161	642	550	384	877
1989 to March 1990.....	164	650	123	126	72	101	166	116	144	472
1985 to 1988.....	206	299	158	172	91	24	233	223	201	242
1980 to 1984.....	68	131	60	40	42	7	97	100	23	95
1970 to 1979.....	62	82	59	59	33	29	119	61	9	68
1969 or earlier.....	23	55	36	46	16	—	27	50	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	112	208	176	240	145	70	59	176	119	32
Householder 65 years and over.....	530	873	743	624	413	147	511	354	413	739
Owner-occupied housing units.....	423	719	636	557	348	138	142	180	362	506
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4	—	17	24	10	—	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	14	29	50	59	13	20	18	51	16	—
No vehicle available.....	79	103	226	100	83	49	267	202	50	108
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 630	4 724	2 837	2 801	1 600	424	1 020	865	1 641	2 616
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 598	4 618	2 786	2 754	1 585	398	1 020	810	1 625	2 594
1.01 or more persons per room.....	32	106	51	47	15	26	—	55	16	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10	26	41	58	34	—	13	16	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	10	26	41	58	27	—	13	16	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 571	39 816	30 389	30 618	27 501	15 594	34 592	30 988	29 281	43 551
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 826	21 311	15 969	19 367	15 544	12 201	10 469	9 196	16 195	24 051
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	300	520	499	423	352	149	390	525	305	217
Owner-occupied housing units.....	89	226	356	300	252	71	66	134	145	25
Renter-occupied housing units.....	211	294	143	123	100	78	324	391	160	192

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
All housing units.....	2 814	1 441	3 768	454	1 096	983	1 270	118	1 876	962
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	109	31	134	—	—	—	105	—	—	12
1985 to 1988.....	277	112	619	—	6	6	19	—	18	11
1980 to 1984.....	222	114	592	23	116	29	27	—	140	20
1970 to 1979.....	967	377	1 241	27	392	153	135	25	197	77
1960 to 1969.....	790	368	572	55	95	101	167	21	180	97
1950 to 1959.....	327	203	293	101	174	277	374	50	391	223
1940 to 1949.....	65	157	168	108	137	154	243	8	368	417
1939 or earlier.....	57	79	149	140	176	263	200	14	582	105
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	30	—	—	—	3	—	48	—
1 bedroom.....	37	17	120	36	479	66	126	—	489	108
2 bedrooms.....	586	464	855	212	272	454	455	100	680	401
3 bedrooms.....	1 585	768	1 833	164	182	433	603	9	455	403
4 bedrooms.....	532	158	682	42	122	30	62	9	162	50
5 or more bedrooms.....	74	34	248	—	41	—	21	—	42	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	28	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	45	—	—	13	10	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 814	1 418	3 741	447	1 072	983	1 260	118	1 864	962
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 814	1 005	2 809	454	1 096	983	1 270	118	1 870	962
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 751	79	1 001	448	1 065	974	1 126	118	1 854	922
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	37	21	7	13	23	—	—	14	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	29	21	—	13	—	—	—	14	6
Occupied housing units.....	2 711	1 323	3 483	424	1 033	881	1 155	118	1 658	916
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 091	209	485	232	310	513	589	9	642	742
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	50	247	353	6	5	31	5	—	—	12
Electricity.....	1 314	554	2 015	105	673	291	530	104	917	104
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	53	61	95	25	23	8	19	5	55	40
All other fuels.....	203	252	535	56	22	38	12	—	44	18
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	70	107	48	56	322	404	103	—	134	222
1.....	543	251	732	182	407	340	449	62	931	335
2.....	1 317	591	1 447	127	234	91	410	52	467	234
3 or more.....	781	374	1 256	59	70	46	193	4	126	125
Vehicles per household.....	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.1	.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 133	1 068	2 943	263	391	331	698	14	534	541
1989 to March 1990.....	159	61	315	20	28	8	58	—	49	12
1985 to 1988.....	568	226	952	48	83	8	138	—	89	79
1980 to 1984.....	297	154	392	14	31	24	57	5	73	52
1970 to 1979.....	547	244	725	57	43	53	150	—	114	131
1969 or earlier.....	562	383	559	124	206	238	295	9	209	267
Renter-occupied housing units.....	578	255	540	161	642	550	457	104	1 124	375
1989 to March 1990.....	261	63	267	101	166	116	216	84	603	158
1985 to 1988.....	241	52	148	24	233	223	184	20	401	146
1980 to 1984.....	58	46	92	7	97	100	30	—	41	29
1970 to 1979.....	18	54	15	29	119	61	27	—	41	14
1969 or earlier.....	—	40	18	—	27	50	—	—	38	28
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	34	72	87	70	59	176	57	23	141	127
Householder 65 years and over.....	558	396	598	147	511	354	387	18	369	335
Owner-occupied housing units.....	478	344	567	138	142	180	297	9	220	227
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	31	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	8	24	—	20	18	51	—	9	14	46
No vehicle available.....	37	100	25	49	267	202	54	—	62	131
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 711	1 286	3 462	424	1 020	865	1 155	118	1 644	910
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 683	1 246	3 442	398	1 020	810	1 155	118	1 629	865
1.01 or more persons per room.....	28	40	20	26	—	55	—	—	15	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	37	21	—	13	16	—	—	14	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	31	21	—	13	16	—	—	14	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 768	29 465	46 018	15 594	34 592	30 988	35 799	17 240	30 495	16 647
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 620	18 696	26 547	12 201	10 469	9 196	16 370	18 700	13 666	9 106
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	180	231	332	149	390	525	202	44	481	391
Owner-occupied housing units.....	138	163	174	71	66	134	70	—	50	129
Renter-occupied housing units.....	42	68	158	78	324	391	132	44	431	262

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Lauderdale County—Con.						Remainder of Lauderdale County			
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
All housing units	1 642	2 730	2 060	1 695	11	1 016	—	—	—	77
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	14	37	20	109	—	38	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	10	94	107	177	—	253	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	95	335	104	186	—	284	—	—	—	6
1970 to 1979	189	1 149	200	625	—	323	—	—	—	7
1960 to 1969	496	698	321	380	—	67	—	—	—	27
1950 to 1959	473	343	824	158	11	21	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	220	46	379	34	—	14	—	—	—	29
1939 or earlier	145	28	105	26	—	16	—	—	—	8
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	38	233	144	37	—	43	—	—	—	8
2 bedrooms	478	699	724	361	—	187	—	—	—	42
3 bedrooms	966	1 261	1 036	823	—	377	—	—	—	21
4 bedrooms	152	398	135	400	11	344	—	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	8	139	21	74	—	56	—	—	—	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	39	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	8	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 632	2 730	2 052	1 695	11	1 008	—	—	—	77
Source of water, public system or private company	1 642	2 711	2 060	1 695	11	959	—	—	—	70
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 240	2 562	2 007	1 624	—	725	—	—	—	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 564	2 607	1 961	1 632	11	959	—	—	—	77
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	879	1 076	1 106	766	11	282	—	—	—	28
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	24	9	14	—	14	—	—	—	7
Electricity	518	1 446	775	756	—	610	—	—	—	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	30	17	11	23	—	10	—	—	—	8
All other fuels	106	44	60	73	—	43	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	88	128	99	11	—	10	—	—	—	8
1	554	789	730	318	—	204	—	—	—	9
2	577	1 104	790	900	11	496	—	—	—	47
3 or more	345	586	342	403	—	249	—	—	—	13
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	—	—	—	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 192	1 730	1 332	1 241	11	730	—	—	—	65
1989 to March 1990	97	145	87	109	—	50	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	159	271	245	380	—	401	—	—	—	8
1980 to 1984	77	275	115	234	—	85	—	—	—	13
1970 to 1979	293	466	281	294	—	148	—	—	—	35
1969 or earlier	566	573	604	224	11	46	—	—	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units	372	877	629	391	—	229	—	—	—	12
1989 to March 1990	144	472	300	216	—	167	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	189	242	254	146	—	31	—	—	—	12
1980 to 1984	23	95	43	29	—	31	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	9	68	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	119	32	82	14	—	56	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	396	734	681	278	11	60	—	—	—	17
Owner-occupied housing units	345	501	600	248	11	60	—	—	—	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	16	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	50	108	58	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 564	2 607	1 961	1 632	11	959	—	—	—	77
1.00 or less persons per room	1 548	2 585	1 932	1 632	11	959	—	—	—	77
1.01 or more persons per room	16	22	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 678	43 668	28 485	47 568	41 033	60 682	—	—	—	21 996
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 556	24 051	16 657	33 013	—	25 143	—	—	—	36 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	296	217	279	41	—	51	—	—	—	9
Owner-occupied housing units	136	25	72	32	—	9	—	—	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units	160	192	207	9	—	42	—	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
All housing units.....	9	1 119	1 430	856	1 985	2 752	4 567	1 733	3 081
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	31	12	57	96	184	38	60
1985 to 1988.....	—	100	112	87	97	366	491	172	386
1980 to 1984.....	—	36	114	107	219	308	643	232	263
1970 to 1979.....	4	342	377	227	593	918	1 403	378	920
1960 to 1969.....	—	410	368	140	468	505	980	322	596
1950 to 1959.....	—	169	192	142	213	272	378	292	329
1940 to 1949.....	5	31	157	48	181	154	272	117	251
1939 or earlier.....	—	31	79	93	157	133	216	182	276
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	8	5	21	5	12	11
1 bedroom.....	—	—	17	23	90	77	128	61	135
2 bedrooms.....	—	225	464	434	637	668	1 046	501	980
3 bedrooms.....	9	762	768	328	1 043	1 456	2 797	954	1 666
4 bedrooms.....	—	132	147	48	162	338	487	173	246
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	34	15	48	192	104	32	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	9	1 119	1 407	835	1 952	2 733	4 539	1 719	3 029
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	1 119	994	349	1 151	1 850	3 733	1 150	1 396
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	127	79	21	57	276	274	71	514
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	37	34	72	21	37	11	70
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	20	31	—	20	5	24
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	29	4	14	21	11	—	13
Occupied housing units.....	9	1 079	1 312	701	1 857	2 524	4 237	1 609	2 581
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	325	198	—	148	203	634	356	567
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	36	247	210	427	339	467	230	443
Electricity.....	5	558	554	205	672	1 405	2 314	577	1 030
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	30	61	7	95	85	144	68	46
All other fuels.....	4	130	252	279	515	492	678	378	489
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	59	107	80	123	38	250	92	170
1.....	5	225	251	161	375	528	732	385	568
2.....	4	417	580	313	804	951	1 813	567	934
3 or more.....	—	378	374	147	555	1 007	1 442	565	909
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9	892	1 057	603	1 565	2 213	3 681	1 385	2 195
1989 to March 1990.....	—	50	61	42	142	265	223	101	141
1985 to 1988.....	—	188	226	122	293	551	915	311	373
1980 to 1984.....	—	63	154	117	266	307	640	191	215
1970 to 1979.....	4	253	244	146	380	577	978	320	650
1969 or earlier.....	5	338	372	176	484	513	925	462	816
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	187	255	98	292	311	556	224	386
1989 to March 1990.....	—	45	63	48	131	100	285	89	140
1985 to 1988.....	—	95	52	27	79	117	132	96	121
1980 to 1984.....	—	29	46	10	45	61	58	16	50
1970 to 1979.....	—	18	54	1	23	15	66	15	69
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	40	12	14	18	15	8	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	20	72	85	114	31	157	144	150
Householder 65 years and over.....	5	280	385	217	360	538	870	423	715
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	230	333	199	295	507	767	402	672
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	31	22	24	8	13	—	20
No telephone in unit.....	—	8	24	33	43	—	35	9	39
No vehicle available.....	—	26	100	61	85	25	171	80	144
Complete plumbing facilities.....	9	1 079	1 275	677	1 812	2 503	4 206	1 604	2 544
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	1 051	1 235	650	1 785	2 483	4 159	1 594	2 509
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	28	40	27	27	20	47	10	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	37	24	45	21	31	5	37
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	31	24	45	21	31	5	37
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 103	31 307	29 345	24 008	26 831	41 181	34 582	29 165	32 149
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	19 437	18 696	11 775	12 359	27 581	22 098	19 253	17 030
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	139	231	150	376	281	465	274	403
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	106	163	114	219	165	357	203	308
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	33	68	36	157	116	108	71	95

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County				
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204	Tract 207
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	28 752	11 799	2 673	16 953	8 413	1 138	454	576	515	2 936
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	15 753	6 444	1 358	9 309	4 812	661	209	211	277	1 872
Less than \$300.....	2 279	1 099	249	1 180	648	125	31	47	46	234
\$300 to \$399.....	2 652	1 154	277	1 498	747	134	37	56	50	226
\$400 to \$499.....	2 899	1 320	286	1 579	761	157	55	49	25	344
\$500 to \$599.....	2 670	1 047	218	1 623	743	134	11	30	43	335
\$600 to \$799.....	2 948	1 190	182	1 758	871	54	48	29	51	478
\$800 to \$999.....	1 214	318	67	896	565	21	7	—	39	135
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	836	263	54	573	368	23	20	—	11	106
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	183	35	21	148	84	13	—	—	8	—
\$2,000 or more.....	72	18	4	54	25	—	—	—	4	14
Median (dollars).....	501	472	445	521	528	435	454	406	538	532
Not mortgaged.....	12 999	5 355	1 315	7 644	3 601	477	245	365	238	1 064
Less than \$100.....	1 625	557	116	1 068	492	36	18	57	5	115
\$100 to \$199.....	8 052	3 370	783	4 682	2 243	308	121	235	119	640
\$200 to \$299.....	2 752	1 157	307	1 595	766	108	73	58	68	265
\$300 to \$399.....	450	203	103	247	94	19	33	15	36	30
\$400 to \$499.....	70	33	—	37	6	—	—	—	10	14
\$500 or more.....	50	35	6	15	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	160	161	168	160	159	162	184	146	197	156
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	9 821	4 183	968	5 638	2 742	416	180	325	47	773
Less than 20 percent.....	4 125	1 705	356	2 420	1 108	170	68	106	12	360
20 to 24 percent.....	1 201	575	102	626	363	38	21	43	—	85
25 to 29 percent.....	984	446	89	538	288	29	10	41	9	94
30 to 34 percent.....	672	235	61	437	186	32	15	14	—	32
35 percent or more.....	2 682	1 139	326	1 543	749	136	58	106	26	195
Not computed.....	157	83	34	74	48	11	8	15	—	7
Median.....	22.9	23.0	25.5	22.9	23.3	24.3	24.3	25.7	36.4	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7 412	3 160	763	4 252	2 026	356	110	153	154	778
Less than 20 percent.....	4 972	2 098	558	2 874	1 405	244	82	119	113	403
20 to 24 percent.....	1 165	539	99	626	260	53	11	17	28	194
25 to 29 percent.....	659	280	53	379	168	36	6	—	—	82
30 to 34 percent.....	368	152	23	216	99	10	—	—	13	53
35 percent or more.....	248	91	30	157	94	13	11	6	—	46
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.8	15.1	13.7	14.6	14.0	15.1	14.1	10.7	13.4	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 745	2 373	510	3 372	1 563	241	75	67	127	698
Less than 20 percent.....	4 793	2 092	459	2 701	1 238	206	71	63	119	544
20 to 24 percent.....	528	141	17	387	156	9	4	—	—	77
25 to 29 percent.....	315	93	21	222	143	21	—	—	—	55
30 to 34 percent.....	68	29	5	39	23	5	—	—	—	22
35 percent or more.....	41	18	8	23	3	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	11.6	10.2	12.6	13.3	12.2	10.0	10.7	10.0	14.5
\$50,000 or more.....	5 774	2 083	432	3 691	2 082	125	89	31	187	687
Less than 20 percent.....	5 180	1 910	389	3 270	1 812	112	75	31	171	635
20 to 24 percent.....	368	142	39	226	161	9	14	—	16	46
25 to 29 percent.....	157	18	—	139	78	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	24	9	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	22	4	4	18	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	23	—	—	23	16	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.3	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.6	10.0	13.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 780	4 804	1 482	7 976	5 891	516	449	483	39	1 210
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	548	231	109	317	281	35	7	67	—	11
\$100 to \$199.....	2 274	933	397	1 341	942	155	48	194	—	71
\$200 to \$299.....	3 122	1 113	350	2 009	1 510	127	157	66	—	216
\$300 to \$399.....	3 009	1 194	305	1 815	1 485	102	113	84	11	465
\$400 to \$499.....	1 814	665	179	1 149	953	69	58	44	8	292
\$500 to \$599.....	509	132	32	377	246	—	19	9	4	51
\$600 to \$749.....	225	44	24	181	119	—	13	—	11	18
\$750 to \$999.....	61	6	—	55	55	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	28	—	—	28	16	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	1 190	486	86	704	284	28	34	19	5	86
Median (dollars).....	296	290	261	299	304	247	298	181	494	369
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	5 047	1 907	781	3 140	2 488	301	164	316	—	279
Less than 20 percent.....	341	171	96	170	135	55	7	34	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	338	151	50	187	148	—	—	50	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	427	103	47	324	284	27	13	7	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	312	161	102	151	115	21	18	63	—	—
35 percent or more.....	2 876	1 019	403	1 859	1 521	164	107	132	—	217
Not computed.....	751	302	83	449	285	34	19	30	—	48
Median.....	50.0+	48.0	40.4	50.0+	50.0+	43.8	45.9	34.1	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 775	1 475	401	2 300	1 631	101	194	106	—	435
Less than 20 percent.....	756	286	115	470	323	30	51	34	—	22
20 to 24 percent.....	757	219	69	538	385	25	39	5	—	25
25 to 29 percent.....	727	329	61	398	340	11	29	21	—	129
30 to 34 percent.....	488	208	33	280	215	—	24	9	—	119
35 percent or more.....	736	308	80	428	318	21	29	30	—	128
Not computed.....	311	125	43	186	50	14	22	7	—	12
Median.....	26.5	27.6	24.6	25.6	26.2	22.7	24.5	27.5	—	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 627	944	204	1 683	1 188	90	53	49	17	309
Less than 20 percent.....	1 689	640	127	1 049	753	67	33	27	—	192
20 to 24 percent.....	487	152	69	335	269	23	12	22	17	39
25 to 29 percent.....	155	65	8	90	84	—	8	—	—	45
30 to 34 percent.....	23	8	—	15	9	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	31	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	242	79	—	163	42	—	—	—	—	25
Median.....	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.6	15.2	17.7	16.9	22.5	17.8
\$35,000 or more.....	1 331	478	96	853	584	24	38	12	22	187
Less than 20 percent.....	1 206	420	84	786	556	17	38	12	17	175
20 to 24 percent.....	19	6	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	106	52	12	54	15	7	—	—	5	12
Median.....	11.1	10.3	10.8	11.5	11.2	10.0	10.9	10.0	13.8	10.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County					Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 202 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204 (pt.)	Tract 205
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 138	454	576	505	-	-	-	-	10	1 280
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	661	209	211	277	-	-	-	-	-	604
Less than \$300.....	125	31	47	46	-	-	-	-	-	77
\$300 to \$399.....	134	37	56	50	-	-	-	-	-	102
\$400 to \$499.....	157	55	49	25	-	-	-	-	-	101
\$500 to \$599.....	134	11	30	43	-	-	-	-	-	149
\$600 to \$799.....	54	48	29	51	-	-	-	-	-	119
\$800 to \$999.....	21	7	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	22
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	23	20	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	34
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	435	454	406	538	-	-	-	-	-	521
Not mortgaged	477	245	365	228	-	-	-	-	10	676
Less than \$100.....	36	18	57	5	-	-	-	-	-	59
\$100 to \$199.....	308	121	235	119	-	-	-	-	-	452
\$200 to \$299.....	108	73	58	68	-	-	-	-	-	129
\$300 to \$399.....	19	33	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	13
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	23
\$500 or more.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	162	184	146	194	-	-	-	-	425	157
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	416	180	325	47	-	-	-	-	-	452
Less than 20 percent.....	170	68	106	12	-	-	-	-	-	201
20 to 24 percent.....	38	21	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
25 to 29 percent.....	29	10	41	9	-	-	-	-	-	44
30 to 34 percent.....	32	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
35 percent or more.....	136	58	106	26	-	-	-	-	-	114
Not computed.....	11	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	24.3	24.3	25.7	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	356	110	153	144	-	-	-	-	10	321
Less than 20 percent.....	244	82	119	113	-	-	-	-	-	208
20 to 24 percent.....	53	11	17	18	-	-	-	-	10	14
25 to 29 percent.....	36	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
30 to 34 percent.....	10	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	62
35 percent or more.....	13	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.1	14.1	10.7	12.9	-	-	-	-	22.5	13.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	241	75	67	127	-	-	-	-	-	311
Less than 20 percent.....	206	71	63	119	-	-	-	-	-	296
20 to 24 percent.....	9	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
25 to 29 percent.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.2	10.0	10.7	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	11.3
\$50,000 or more.....	125	89	31	187	-	-	-	-	-	196
Less than 20 percent.....	112	75	31	171	-	-	-	-	-	189
20 to 24 percent.....	9	14	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	7
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0	13.4	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	516	449	483	34	-	-	-	-	5	590
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	35	7	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
\$100 to \$199.....	155	48	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
\$200 to \$299.....	127	157	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
\$300 to \$399.....	102	113	84	6	-	-	-	-	5	135
\$400 to \$499.....	69	58	44	8	-	-	-	-	-	38
\$500 to \$599.....	-	19	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	32
\$600 to \$749.....	-	13	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	28	34	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	15
Median (dollars).....	247	298	181	506	-	-	-	-	388	230
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	301	164	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	273
Less than 20 percent.....	55	7	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
25 to 29 percent.....	27	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
30 to 34 percent.....	21	18	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
35 percent or more.....	164	107	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
Not computed.....	34	19	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Median.....	43.8	45.9	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	101	194	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
Less than 20 percent.....	30	51	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
20 to 24 percent.....	25	39	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
25 to 29 percent.....	11	29	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent.....	-	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
35 percent or more.....	21	29	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Not computed.....	14	22	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.7	24.5	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	90	53	49	12	-	-	-	-	5	122
Less than 20 percent.....	67	33	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
20 to 24 percent.....	23	12	22	12	-	-	-	-	5	7
25 to 29 percent.....	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Median.....	15.2	17.7	16.9	22.5	-	-	-	-	22.5	16.6
\$35,000 or more.....	24	38	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	36
Less than 20 percent.....	17	38	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	36
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0	10.9	10.0	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Colbert County—Con.					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Louderdale County				
	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 109
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 098	2 936	1 560	1 329	913	254	384	319	1 186	1 554
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	598	1 872	867	680	465	104	203	141	635	947
Less than \$300.....	108	234	210	110	111	18	17	74	155	90
\$300 to \$399.....	114	226	161	166	108	17	40	28	125	124
\$400 to \$499.....	171	344	136	173	109	40	65	14	127	119
\$500 to \$599.....	70	335	140	62	73	29	17	7	144	133
\$600 to \$799.....	86	478	145	123	57	—	25	18	53	209
\$800 to \$999.....	34	135	26	30	4	—	15	—	9	158
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10	106	40	16	3	—	24	—	22	107
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
\$2,000 or more.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	440	532	456	436	410	434	479	295	428	605
Not mortgaged.....	500	1 064	693	649	448	150	181	178	551	607
Less than \$100.....	50	115	69	98	50	66	13	57	90	24
\$100 to \$199.....	303	640	467	434	291	72	119	82	356	348
\$200 to \$299.....	129	265	134	102	91	12	20	31	97	185
\$300 to \$399.....	11	30	17	13	16	—	23	8	8	50
\$400 to \$499.....	7	14	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	175	156	161	148	149	108	173	129	152	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	491	773	612	489	398	161	174	231	494	275
Less than 20 percent.....	244	360	237	158	149	70	29	43	227	120
20 to 24 percent.....	48	85	106	109	61	27	18	40	80	32
25 to 29 percent.....	54	94	62	66	37	6	36	7	36	44
30 to 34 percent.....	19	32	41	22	31	6	36	15	33	19
35 percent or more.....	113	195	163	116	112	52	55	110	111	60
Not computed.....	13	7	3	18	8	—	—	16	7	—
Median.....	19.6	21.4	23.2	23.6	23.8	21.9	30.6	35.4	21.0	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	219	778	436	373	260	79	73	49	294	347
Less than 20 percent.....	119	403	315	312	183	43	49	25	186	251
20 to 24 percent.....	54	194	76	23	69	15	17	—	58	40
25 to 29 percent.....	23	82	43	36	6	21	7	14	39	20
30 to 34 percent.....	10	53	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	12
35 percent or more.....	13	46	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.7	19.3	15.9	12.1	14.1	19.2	13.4	19.6	14.5	13.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	198	698	217	286	153	14	48	23	215	376
Less than 20 percent.....	177	544	201	268	147	14	33	23	190	302
20 to 24 percent.....	6	77	11	16	6	—	—	—	8	42
25 to 29 percent.....	5	55	3	2	—	—	15	—	17	27
30 to 34 percent.....	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.2	14.5	10.0	12.0	10.1	15.6	11.5	10.0	10.1	15.6
\$50,000 or more.....	190	687	295	181	102	—	89	16	183	556
Less than 20 percent.....	185	635	248	163	101	—	89	6	175	503
20 to 24 percent.....	5	46	26	18	1	—	—	—	8	39
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.0	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	523	1 210	391	378	225	161	642	543	375	877
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	40	11	11	6	6	—	69	109	—	34
\$100 to \$199.....	141	71	56	39	43	50	219	175	54	86
\$200 to \$299.....	149	216	111	101	50	61	142	138	95	32
\$300 to \$399.....	72	465	60	119	33	28	103	65	92	423
\$400 to \$499.....	67	292	47	25	17	16	49	24	42	181
\$500 to \$599.....	5	51	3	3	6	—	27	—	41	42
\$600 to \$749.....	—	18	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	36
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	15
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	49	86	103	79	68	6	12	32	33	28
Median (dollars).....	239	369	278	301	273	246	223	181	318	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	228	279	133	104	109	67	432	365	131	240
Less than 20 percent.....	55	—	—	—	4	—	37	48	—	20
20 to 24 percent.....	26	—	4	—	5	—	52	36	—	26
25 to 29 percent.....	8	14	9	—	14	—	96	29	—	57
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	12	—	8	—	38	34	—	—
35 percent or more.....	101	217	53	60	36	61	183	169	122	113
Not computed.....	21	48	55	44	42	6	26	49	9	24
Median.....	34.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.1	50.0+	32.4	39.6	50.0+	41.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	135	435	172	121	52	70	124	99	148	182
Less than 20 percent.....	23	22	39	30	7	29	6	28	32	8
20 to 24 percent.....	33	25	9	20	10	—	15	24	37	29
25 to 29 percent.....	36	129	54	35	7	33	55	16	—	49
30 to 34 percent.....	16	119	13	6	—	—	32	16	33	59
35 percent or more.....	18	128	35	8	11	8	16	15	29	26
Not computed.....	9	12	22	22	17	—	—	—	17	11
Median.....	26.0	31.5	27.5	24.9	25.4	25.9	28.7	24.5	24.5	29.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	115	309	54	95	40	24	52	68	54	291
Less than 20 percent.....	87	192	31	75	28	16	31	68	30	139
20 to 24 percent.....	19	39	5	7	—	8	7	—	17	100
25 to 29 percent.....	5	45	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	25	18	13	4	—	—	—	7	11
Median.....	15.6	17.8	17.3	15.5	15.0	11.0	16.9	12.2	13.6	20.0
\$35,000 or more.....	45	187	32	58	24	—	34	11	42	164
Less than 20 percent.....	30	175	24	52	19	—	29	11	42	164
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	15	12	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.7	10.0	—	10.7	10.0	13.1	10.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.			Florence city, Lauderdale County						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 115	Tract 101 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 900	702	2 055	254	384	319	664	14	492	523
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	1 297	305	1 335	104	203	141	320	5	209	189
Less than \$300.....	77	76	44	18	17	74	39	—	24	59
\$300 to \$399.....	166	42	91	17	40	28	77	5	35	57
\$400 to \$499.....	186	53	166	40	65	14	29	—	63	32
\$500 to \$599.....	255	47	228	29	17	7	65	—	48	17
\$600 to \$799.....	347	53	282	—	25	18	36	—	14	17
\$800 to \$999.....	170	12	217	—	15	—	48	—	15	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	73	22	187	—	24	—	26	—	5	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	23	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	575	479	685	434	479	295	523	325	476	372
Not mortgaged.....	603	397	720	150	181	178	344	9	283	334
Less than \$100.....	35	54	66	66	13	57	30	—	36	64
\$100 to \$199.....	377	190	380	72	119	82	254	9	206	228
\$200 to \$299.....	183	134	209	12	20	31	60	—	41	37
\$300 to \$399.....	8	19	65	—	23	8	—	—	—	5
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	176	183	181	108	173	129	155	175	141	146
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	438	260	401	161	174	231	230	10	193	339
Less than 20 percent.....	141	127	203	70	29	43	95	—	99	141
20 to 24 percent.....	31	22	2	27	18	40	38	10	11	25
25 to 29 percent.....	16	45	18	6	36	7	15	—	36	60
30 to 34 percent.....	82	13	61	6	36	15	5	—	6	13
35 percent or more.....	168	53	117	52	55	110	70	—	41	82
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	7	—	—	18
Median.....	31.9	20.7	19.9	21.9	30.6	35.4	22.2	22.5	19.7	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	356	149	463	79	73	49	160	4	144	161
Less than 20 percent.....	235	118	305	43	49	25	112	4	128	130
20 to 24 percent.....	38	12	58	15	17	—	17	—	16	7
25 to 29 percent.....	51	14	31	21	7	14	24	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	16	5	32	—	—	—	7	—	—	18
35 percent or more.....	16	—	37	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.1	13.6	12.2	19.2	13.4	19.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	468	184	437	14	48	23	108	—	97	13
Less than 20 percent.....	366	157	289	14	33	23	84	—	86	7
20 to 24 percent.....	57	21	79	—	—	—	11	—	7	6
25 to 29 percent.....	32	—	59	—	15	—	5	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	10.0	15.9	15.6	11.5	10.0	12.4	—	12.5	14.6
\$50,000 or more.....	638	109	754	—	89	16	166	—	58	10
Less than 20 percent.....	567	101	611	—	89	6	154	—	43	10
20 to 24 percent.....	57	8	59	—	—	—	9	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—
Median.....	12.5	10.0	13.4	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	12.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	560	213	529	161	642	543	457	104	1 124	371
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	8	18	—	69	109	—	—	8	48
\$100 to \$199.....	38	56	61	50	219	175	9	—	175	102
\$200 to \$299.....	23	64	109	61	142	138	181	70	529	70
\$300 to \$399.....	105	24	71	28	103	65	196	25	244	26
\$400 to \$499.....	215	6	107	16	49	24	54	—	86	58
\$500 to \$599.....	89	4	46	—	27	—	8	—	13	16
\$600 to \$749.....	55	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	35	51	70	6	12	32	9	9	57	51
Median (dollars).....	457	245	359	246	223	181	322	244	273	211
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	58	64	141	67	432	365	157	44	488	289
Less than 20 percent.....	—	13	5	—	37	48	—	—	—	13
20 to 24 percent.....	12	24	—	—	52	36	—	—	14	20
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	—	—	96	29	—	—	44	45
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	38	34	—	—	14	20
35 percent or more.....	38	11	103	61	183	169	137	44	340	140
Not computed.....	8	8	33	6	26	49	20	—	76	51
Median.....	43.8	23.1	50.0+	50.0+	32.4	39.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	167	46	117	70	124	99	166	46	410	33
Less than 20 percent.....	23	14	25	29	6	28	19	30	107	5
20 to 24 percent.....	27	12	41	—	15	24	71	8	110	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	33	55	16	7	8	102	5
30 to 34 percent.....	28	6	—	—	32	16	33	—	21	—
35 percent or more.....	89	—	25	8	16	15	27	—	57	14
Not computed.....	—	14	16	—	—	—	9	—	13	—
Median.....	38.4	20.8	23.1	25.9	28.7	24.5	24.2	18.4	24.2	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	179	81	159	24	52	68	97	5	178	35
Less than 20 percent.....	62	58	82	16	31	68	89	5	154	27
20 to 24 percent.....	70	—	47	8	7	—	—	—	17	8
25 to 29 percent.....	20	—	14	—	14	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	27	23	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median.....	21.0	15.0	18.4	11.0	16.9	12.2	16.4	12.5	14.2	14.1
\$35,000 or more.....	156	22	112	—	34	11	37	9	48	14
Less than 20 percent.....	156	16	91	—	29	11	37	—	48	14
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.4	10.0	11.8	—	10.7	10.0	11.2	—	10.0	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence city, Louderdale County—Con.						Remainder of Louderdale County			
	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)	Troct 110	Troct 111 (pt.)	Troct 112 (pt.)	Troct 115 (pt.)	Troct 101 (pt.)	Troct 102 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 127	1 554	1 273	1 190	11	608	—	—	—	59
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	614	947	659	922	—	499	—	—	—	21
Less than \$300.....	148	90	127	40	—	12	—	—	—	7
\$300 to \$399.....	117	124	164	83	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499.....	121	119	154	103	—	21	—	—	—	6
\$500 to \$599.....	144	133	76	164	—	43	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	53	209	114	275	—	110	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	9	158	17	161	—	135	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	22	107	7	73	—	104	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	23	—	56	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	431	605	433	658	—	918	—	—	—	372
Not mortgaged.....	513	607	614	268	11	109	—	—	—	38
Less than \$100.....	82	24	112	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199.....	332	348	395	154	—	44	—	—	—	24
\$200 to \$299.....	91	185	107	114	11	57	—	—	—	6
\$300 to \$399.....	8	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	156	183	146	190	275	202	—	—	—	123
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	464	275	439	198	—	28	—	—	—	30
Less than 20 percent.....	206	120	228	59	—	18	—	—	—	21
20 to 24 percent.....	80	32	67	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	36	44	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	33	19	8	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	102	60	88	79	—	10	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.4	22.7	19.1	32.8	—	17.5	—	—	—	17.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	271	347	469	148	—	121	—	—	—	23
Less than 20 percent.....	163	251	354	78	—	68	—	—	—	23
20 to 24 percent.....	58	40	61	21	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	39	20	17	17	—	3	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	12	27	16	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	24	10	16	—	34	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	13.3	14.4	16.0	—	18.2	—	—	—	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	215	376	241	319	11	98	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	190	302	218	243	11	27	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	42	23	31	—	28	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	27	—	32	—	43	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	5	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.1	15.6	10.6	15.1	10.0	23.9	—	—	—	6
\$50,000 or more.....	177	556	124	525	—	361	—	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent.....	169	503	110	454	—	274	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	39	7	57	—	37	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	7	14	—	50	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.6	10.0	13.7	—	15.1	—	—	—	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	363	877	629	391	—	229	—	—	—	12
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	34	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	54	86	58	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	83	32	147	15	—	42	—	—	—	12
\$300 to \$399.....	92	423	180	54	—	49	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	42	181	168	215	—	60	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	41	42	18	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	18	36	9	18	—	26	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	15	16	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	33	28	33	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	323	371	356	468	—	367	—	—	—	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	131	240	213	20	—	42	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	57	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	122	113	150	20	—	42	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	41.5	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	148	182	227	85	—	41	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	32	8	52	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	37	29	60	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	49	55	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	33	59	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	29	26	52	65	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.5	29.9	25.1	43.1	—	24.7	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	54	291	135	152	—	97	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	30	139	83	62	—	49	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	17	100	18	62	—	32	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	25	9	20	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	16	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	7	11	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.6	20.0	18.5	20.8	—	19.8	—	—	—	12
\$35,000 or more.....	30	164	54	134	—	49	—	—	—	12
Less than 20 percent.....	30	164	54	134	—	35	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	10.1	12.1	12.1	—	13.4	—	—	—	12.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Lauderdale County—Con.								
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	710	691	263	841	1 447	2 474	769	1 286
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	375	305	88	469	836	1 522	372	509
Less than \$300.....	—	37	76	8	116	32	132	31	93
\$300 to \$399.....	—	83	42	40	114	91	229	91	53
\$400 to \$499.....	—	83	53	29	91	145	269	60	82
\$500 to \$599.....	—	91	47	4	30	185	342	82	99
\$600 to \$799.....	—	72	53	7	97	172	289	70	127
\$800 to \$999.....	—	9	12	—	14	82	149	23	42
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	22	—	7	83	78	13	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	28	34	2	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	11
Median (dollars).....	—	484	479	388	405	575	540	504	524
Not mortgaged	—	335	386	175	372	611	952	397	777
Less than \$100.....	—	35	54	55	48	58	58	74	186
\$100 to \$199.....	—	223	190	108	221	336	646	229	462
\$200 to \$299.....	—	69	123	12	80	152	196	80	111
\$300 to \$399.....	—	8	19	—	17	65	24	2	18
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	8	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	4	—
Median (dollars).....	—	166	181	126	155	178	169	140	150
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	240	260	112	307	373	778	288	508
Less than 20 percent.....	—	82	127	73	102	185	357	118	247
20 to 24 percent.....	—	16	22	16	27	2	58	51	71
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	45	3	39	18	48	33	48
30 to 34 percent.....	—	37	13	—	40	61	66	13	21
35 percent or more.....	—	89	53	16	99	107	240	60	121
Not computed.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	13	—
Median.....	—	30.8	20.7	14.4	28.1	23.8	22.4	21.9	20.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	208	149	96	287	342	613	197	311
Less than 20 percent.....	—	157	118	68	197	237	326	123	220
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	12	23	37	50	147	44	36
25 to 29 percent.....	—	34	14	—	20	28	80	19	16
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	—	25	24	25	2	36
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	5	8	3	35	9	3
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	13.5	13.6	10.0	15.9	10.0	19.3	16.6	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	149	173	36	190	339	470	179	273
Less than 20 percent.....	—	123	146	34	175	262	374	145	204
20 to 24 percent.....	—	26	21	2	15	51	40	19	57
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	38	15	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	2
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.2	10.0	11.6	10.0	14.5	14.2	10.7	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	—	113	109	19	57	393	613	105	194
Less than 20 percent.....	—	113	101	19	57	337	547	105	173
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	22	32	—	3
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	34	16	—	11
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.6	11.5	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	169	213	77	267	300	507	199	341
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	8	2	—	5	7	—	14
\$100 to \$199.....	—	38	56	19	89	47	61	31	58
\$200 to \$299.....	—	8	64	10	62	67	91	56	129
\$300 to \$399.....	—	51	24	9	59	22	110	23	32
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	6	10	18	47	77	18	20
\$500 to \$599.....	—	8	4	—	11	46	25	21	16
\$600 to \$749.....	—	37	—	—	—	2	23	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	27	51	27	28	64	101	50	72
Median (dollars).....	—	371	245	220	261	271	332	270	257
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	38	64	35	143	99	140	57	76
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	13	2	—	5	7	—	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	24	1	—	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	8	—	22	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	7	7	—	13	16	—
35 percent or more.....	—	18	11	7	84	61	98	20	39
Not computed.....	—	8	8	25	30	33	22	21	17
Median.....	—	36.5	23.1	42.9	50.0	50.0	50.0	36.3	46.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	82	46	29	85	76	144	59	148
Less than 20 percent.....	—	16	14	7	26	25	9	10	40
20 to 24 percent.....	—	27	12	—	27	19	38	—	30
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	26	4	23
30 to 34 percent.....	—	15	6	4	10	—	19	9	2
35 percent or more.....	—	24	—	4	7	16	23	13	23
Not computed.....	—	—	14	9	15	16	29	23	30
Median.....	—	24.6	20.8	28.0	21.7	21.3	27.0	32.2	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	27	81	10	19	62	124	65	107
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	58	8	14	33	67	45	71
20 to 24 percent.....	—	8	—	—	5	15	24	7	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	19	23	2	—	8	27	13	29
Median.....	—	22.5	15.0	17.5	13.4	16.3	17.2	13.2	12.3
\$35,000 or more.....	—	22	22	3	20	63	99	18	10
Less than 20 percent.....	—	22	16	3	20	56	75	18	8
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	6	—	—	7	24	—	2
Median.....	—	15.8	10.0	11.3	10.0	11.0	13.2	16.8	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Colbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
Occupied housing units	44 958	16 959	3 407	27 999	12 617	1 541	466	4 150
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	953	359	33	594	207	18	7	124
1985 to 1988	3 286	1 154	56	2 132	607	51	5	361
1980 to 1984	4 303	1 401	108	2 902	1 197	38	23	446
1970 to 1979	11 296	3 880	373	7 416	2 854	206	9	1 065
1960 to 1969	9 230	3 628	556	5 602	2 256	213	69	1 098
1950 to 1959	7 455	3 033	923	4 422	2 653	426	189	660
1940 to 1949	4 500	1 786	628	2 714	1 627	377	96	274
1939 or earlier	3 935	1 718	730	2 217	1 216	212	68	122
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	71	37	12	34	26	—	12	—
1 bedroom	2 482	716	252	1 766	1 440	118	45	104
2 bedrooms	12 711	4 891	1 080	7 820	3 747	528	190	1 158
3 bedrooms	23 310	8 983	1 534	14 327	5 380	722	196	2 416
4 bedrooms	5 067	1 831	391	3 236	1 647	140	18	384
5 or more bedrooms	1 317	501	138	816	377	33	5	88
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	44 719	16 868	3 391	27 851	12 557	1 530	466	4 133
Source of water, public system or private company	38 631	15 616	3 407	23 015	12 535	1 541	466	3 935
Sewage disposal, public sewer	22 325	9 576	3 331	12 749	11 489	1 508	443	2 808
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	360	157	19	203	33	6	8	26
Owner-occupied housing units	176	76	19	100	—	6	8	9
Renter-occupied housing units	184	81	—	103	33	—	—	17
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	13 971	5 527	1 968	8 444	6 065	919	304	1 018
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 315	1 878	69	2 437	92	26	—	206
Electricity	20 082	7 147	1 168	12 935	5 849	522	125	2 571
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 305	626	110	679	187	34	21	105
All other fuels	5 249	1 751	86	3 498	424	40	16	250
No fuel used	36	30	6	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	2 817	1 041	322	1 776	980	85	120	131
1	12 020	4 538	1 090	7 482	4 410	540	184	1 076
2	18 287	6 975	1 270	11 312	4 995	614	109	1 870
3 or more	11 834	4 405	725	7 429	2 232	302	53	1 073
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.2	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	34 356	13 158	2 410	21 198	8 000	1 159	266	3 132
1989 to March 1990	2 658	1 058	179	1 600	584	112	30	299
1985 to 1988	7 223	2 555	335	4 668	1 750	182	11	607
1980 to 1984	4 456	1 598	293	2 858	967	130	33	421
1970 to 1979	8 572	3 379	588	5 193	1 742	241	75	801
1969 or earlier	11 447	4 568	1 015	6 879	2 957	494	117	1 004
Renter-occupied housing units	10 602	3 801	997	6 801	4 617	382	200	1 018
1989 to March 1990	4 806	1 616	473	3 190	2 317	227	48	541
1985 to 1988	3 439	1 229	296	2 210	1 509	93	85	239
1980 to 1984	1 069	404	119	665	380	24	41	131
1970 to 1979	857	318	62	539	302	25	6	52
1969 or earlier	431	234	47	197	109	13	20	55
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	2 292	955	178	1 337	632	78	56	174
Householder 65 years and over	11 702	4 351	1 216	7 351	3 716	536	206	767
Owner-occupied housing units	9 552	3 633	946	5 919	2 642	438	126	666
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	160	53	5	107	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	473	178	33	295	137	13	15	29
No vehicle available	2 074	722	233	1 352	746	67	81	62
Complete plumbing facilities	44 598	16 802	3 388	27 796	12 584	1 535	458	4 124
1.00 or less persons per room	44 115	16 634	3 353	27 481	12 483	1 527	445	4 093
1.01 or more persons per room	483	168	35	315	101	8	13	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	360	157	19	203	33	6	8	26
1.00 or less persons per room	353	150	19	203	33	6	8	26
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 480	34 070	32 492	34 735	37 399	28 461	22 914	41 068
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 122	18 103	15 159	18 133	17 500	14 681	10 596	21 599
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 738	2 328	557	4 410	2 240	230	167	409
Owner-occupied housing units	3 395	1 262	210	2 133	602	91	62	180
Renter-occupied housing units	3 343	1 066	347	2 277	1 638	139	105	229

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County	
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 108	Tract 109
Occupied housing units	1 541	466	1 059	4 150	2 366	2 697	1 442	1 466	2 464
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	18	7	12	124	74	73	21	14	28
1985 to 1988	51	5	28	361	279	351	46	10	81
1980 to 1984	38	23	92	446	289	233	153	94	279
1970 to 1979	206	9	224	1 065	606	799	431	114	994
1960 to 1969	213	69	194	1 098	475	546	384	486	684
1950 to 1959	426	189	267	660	279	303	207	398	319
1940 to 1949	377	96	106	274	204	256	73	247	51
1939 or earlier	212	68	136	122	160	136	127	103	28
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	12	—	—	7	18	—	—	—
1 bedroom	118	45	58	104	32	98	27	46	209
2 bedrooms	528	190	287	1 158	662	835	391	454	560
3 bedrooms	722	196	509	2 416	1 251	1 430	878	842	1 185
4 bedrooms	140	18	192	384	292	251	126	115	371
5 or more bedrooms	33	5	13	88	122	65	20	9	139
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 530	466	1 059	4 133	2 357	2 670	1 442	1 456	2 464
Source of water, public system or private company	1 541	466	1 059	3 935	1 787	2 408	1 224	1 459	2 436
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 508	443	999	2 808	256	292	411	1 042	2 287
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	8	—	26	29	46	24	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	8	—	9	14	16	18	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	17	15	30	6	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	919	304	635	1 018	161	542	201	846	1 030
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	26	—	10	206	696	399	394	19	24
Electricity	522	125	321	2 571	1 042	1 022	482	490	1 345
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	34	21	23	105	113	111	99	38	17
All other fuels	40	16	64	250	346	613	266	73	48
No fuel used	—	—	6	—	8	10	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	85	120	30	131	165	122	82	75	128
1	540	184	414	1 076	523	551	368	491	743
2	614	109	439	1 870	919	1 209	558	571	1 026
3 or more	302	53	176	1 073	759	815	434	329	567
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 159	266	784	3 132	2 007	2 268	1 230	1 150	1 676
1989 to March 1990	112	30	44	299	263	150	55	87	139
1985 to 1988	182	11	106	607	490	576	184	137	251
1980 to 1984	130	33	106	421	239	262	186	90	268
1970 to 1979	241	75	236	801	449	564	393	301	440
1969 or earlier	494	117	292	1 004	566	716	412	535	578
Renter-occupied housing units	382	200	275	1 018	359	429	212	316	788
1989 to March 1990	227	48	117	541	96	124	62	118	429
1985 to 1988	93	85	113	239	132	160	79	159	204
1980 to 1984	24	41	13	131	51	40	31	23	95
1970 to 1979	25	6	17	52	44	59	24	9	60
1969 or earlier	13	20	15	55	36	46	16	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	78	56	52	174	142	213	98	95	25
Householder 65 years and over	536	206	322	767	577	559	380	392	730
Owner-occupied housing units	438	126	283	666	496	492	320	341	506
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	15	24	9	—	—
No telephone in unit	13	15	—	29	37	46	6	16	—
No vehicle available	67	81	18	62	141	78	75	39	108
Complete plumbing facilities	1 535	458	1 059	4 124	2 337	2 651	1 418	1 466	2 464
1.00 or less persons per room	1 527	445	1 049	4 093	2 319	2 604	1 406	1 450	2 448
1.01 or more persons per room	8	13	10	31	18	47	12	16	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	8	—	26	29	46	24	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	8	—	26	29	46	17	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 461	22 914	33 585	41 068	32 182	31 281	28 211	30 014	43 712
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 681	10 596	20 355	21 599	17 220	18 892	16 671	16 112	23 988
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	230	167	143	409	324	386	287	248	202
Owner-occupied housing units	91	62	69	180	228	265	218	116	25
Renter-occupied housing units	139	105	74	229	96	121	69	132	177

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.		Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 118
Occupied housing units	2 562	1 079	1 497	1 389	2 455	1 595	1 068	2 453
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	68	31	—	14	28	20	31	47
1985 to 1988	248	96	18	10	81	82	96	235
1980 to 1984	212	94	130	88	279	77	94	198
1970 to 1979	900	303	152	107	990	154	303	736
1960 to 1969	724	233	142	459	684	216	233	493
1950 to 1959	310	174	298	398	319	666	163	300
1940 to 1949	55	95	290	218	46	294	95	238
1939 or earlier	45	53	467	95	28	86	53	206
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	37	—	360	38	209	119	—	63
2 bedrooms	520	299	576	412	560	573	299	712
3 bedrooms	1 445	651	363	821	1 176	775	651	1 419
4 bedrooms	486	111	139	115	371	120	100	222
5 or more bedrooms	74	18	42	3	139	8	18	37
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	2 562	1 079	1 485	1 379	2 455	1 587	1 068	2 434
Source of water, public system or private company	2 562	840	1 491	1 389	2 436	1 595	829	1 018
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 604	48	1 491	1 030	2 287	1 548	48	458
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	14	14	—	—	—	14	37
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Renter-occupied housing units	—	14	14	—	—	—	14	13
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 028	201	597	818	1 030	919	190	537
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	207	—	12	24	—	207	437
Electricity	1 236	478	827	456	1 340	605	478	953
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	45	28	29	30	17	11	28	46
All other fuels	203	165	44	73	44	60	165	474
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	53	40	112	67	128	82	40	160
1	543	159	826	482	738	580	159	506
2	1 227	558	442	524	1 022	693	547	900
3 or more	739	322	117	316	567	240	322	887
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	2 045	894	525	1 085	1 667	1 101	883	2 083
1989 to March 1990	138	61	40	87	139	77	61	140
1985 to 1988	550	217	89	129	251	205	217	332
1980 to 1984	290	124	73	77	268	85	124	209
1970 to 1979	514	216	114	266	436	179	216	617
1969 or earlier	553	276	209	526	573	555	265	785
Renter-occupied housing units	517	185	972	304	788	494	185	370
1989 to March 1990	227	51	544	118	429	253	51	134
1985 to 1988	228	45	324	147	204	174	45	111
1980 to 1984	44	30	25	23	95	35	30	50
1970 to 1979	18	30	41	9	60	23	30	69
1969 or earlier	—	29	38	7	—	9	29	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	34	38	119	95	25	76	38	125
Householder 65 years and over	558	280	359	375	725	607	269	684
Owner-occupied housing units	478	253	220	324	501	526	242	641
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	20
No telephone in unit	8	—	14	16	—	22	—	39
No vehicle available	37	33	62	39	108	49	33	134
Complete plumbing facilities	2 562	1 065	1 483	1 389	2 455	1 595	1 054	2 416
1.00 or less persons per room	2 543	1 036	1 475	1 373	2 439	1 579	1 025	2 381
1.01 or more persons per room	19	29	8	16	16	16	29	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	14	14	—	—	—	14	37
1.00 or less persons per room	—	14	14	—	—	—	14	37
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 921	32 017	30 290	30 494	43 834	28 020	31 905	32 945
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 820	19 171	13 868	15 327	23 988	15 956	19 171	17 274
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	165	128	448	239	202	229	128	379
Owner-occupied housing units	123	91	50	107	25	64	91	291
Renter-occupied housing units	42	37	398	132	177	165	37	88

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25 733	10 048	2 264	15 685	7 477	1 100	258	2 605
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	13 867	5 377	1 135	8 490	4 218	623	71	1 631
Less than \$300.....	1 791	858	204	933	488	121	17	202
\$300 to \$399.....	2 274	919	243	1 355	632	130	30	179
\$400 to \$499.....	2 535	1 133	235	1 402	629	153	19	315
\$500 to \$599.....	2 444	884	175	1 560	695	116	5	293
\$600 to \$799.....	2 610	995	136	1 615	778	50	—	392
\$800 to \$999.....	1 150	281	67	869	538	21	—	135
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	819	258	54	561	356	23	—	101
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	172	31	17	141	77	9	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	72	18	4	54	25	—	—	14
Median (dollars).....	512	479	441	531	544	431	370	535
Not mortgaged	11 866	4 671	1 129	7 195	3 259	477	187	974
Less than \$100.....	1 415	471	92	944	405	36	36	115
\$100 to \$199.....	7 413	2 939	682	4 474	2 072	308	139	568
\$200 to \$299.....	2 505	1 006	253	1 499	690	108	4	247
\$300 to \$399.....	413	187	96	226	86	19	8	30
\$400 to \$499.....	70	33	—	37	6	—	—	14
\$500 or more.....	50	35	6	15	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	161	162	169	161	160	162	136	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	8 195	3 274	742	4 921	2 272	399	132	666
Less than 20 percent.....	3 672	1 446	299	2 226	999	170	52	338
20 to 24 percent.....	963	433	79	530	301	34	24	85
25 to 29 percent.....	761	294	53	467	225	29	9	59
30 to 34 percent.....	541	183	55	358	136	32	8	16
35 percent or more.....	2 120	838	222	1 282	579	123	24	161
Not computed.....	138	80	34	58	32	11	15	7
Median.....	21.9	21.7	23.5	21.9	22.0	23.5	21.4	19.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6 794	2 785	673	4 009	1 819	348	81	684
Less than 20 percent.....	4 653	1 899	510	2 754	1 303	240	81	359
20 to 24 percent.....	1 058	470	78	588	223	53	—	181
25 to 29 percent.....	550	218	38	332	136	32	—	69
30 to 34 percent.....	330	132	23	198	83	10	—	46
35 percent or more.....	203	66	24	137	74	13	—	29
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.5	14.7	13.5	14.3	13.4	14.8	10.0—	19.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 336	2 122	455	3 214	1 419	237	29	646
Less than 20 percent.....	4 432	1 864	412	2 568	1 111	202	29	497
20 to 24 percent.....	488	126	9	362	139	9	—	77
25 to 29 percent.....	312	90	21	222	143	21	—	55
30 to 34 percent.....	63	24	5	39	23	5	—	17
35 percent or more.....	41	18	8	23	3	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	11.5	10.0—	12.6	13.4	12.1	10.0—	14.6
\$50,000 or more.....	5 408	1 867	394	3 541	1 967	116	16	609
Less than 20 percent.....	4 847	1 698	355	3 149	1 726	107	16	557
20 to 24 percent.....	363	142	39	221	156	9	—	46
25 to 29 percent.....	143	18	—	125	64	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	24	9	—	15	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	13	—	—	13	6	—	—	—
Median.....	10.2	10.0—	10.0—	10.9	11.5	10.0—	10.0—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 229	3 652	997	6 577	4 613	382	200	1 011
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	312	139	54	173	145	23	24	11
\$100 to \$199.....	1 657	574	219	1 083	700	79	110	71
\$200 to \$299.....	2 515	850	270	1 665	1 197	106	29	139
\$300 to \$399.....	2 496	995	225	1 501	1 178	88	24	397
\$400 to \$499.....	1 496	513	108	983	787	58	6	238
\$500 to \$599.....	446	123	23	323	192	—	—	51
\$600 to \$749.....	198	44	24	154	119	—	—	18
\$750 to \$999.....	54	6	—	48	48	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	25	—	—	25	16	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	1 030	408	74	622	231	28	7	86
Median (dollars).....	304	306	272	303	311	268	163	368
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	3 719	1 224	468	2 495	1 883	184	144	221
Less than 20 percent.....	197	95	47	102	73	23	17	—
20 to 24 percent.....	208	67	31	141	106	—	31	—
25 to 29 percent.....	334	62	23	272	240	23	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	211	100	79	111	75	12	54	—
35 percent or more.....	2 199	687	248	1 512	1 181	105	42	159
Not computed.....	570	213	40	357	208	21	—	48
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	39.0	50.0+	50.0+	44.0	32.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 093	1 217	290	1 876	1 241	90	36	362
Less than 20 percent.....	603	219	76	384	240	25	7	22
20 to 24 percent.....	583	164	53	419	276	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	591	270	50	321	263	11	10	99
30 to 34 percent.....	410	191	20	219	154	—	—	119
35 percent or more.....	602	248	48	354	258	21	12	110
Not computed.....	304	125	43	179	50	14	7	12
Median.....	26.8	28.0	24.5	25.7	26.5	23.4	28.8	32.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 291	834	157	1 457	982	84	14	297
Less than 20 percent.....	1 464	586	108	878	595	67	14	180
20 to 24 percent.....	397	103	41	294	228	17	—	39
25 to 29 percent.....	155	65	8	90	84	—	—	45
30 to 34 percent.....	23	8	—	15	9	—	—	8
35 percent or more.....	24	—	—	24	24	—	—	—
Not computed.....	228	72	—	156	42	—	—	25
Median.....	16.9	16.7	16.0	17.2	17.9	14.5	10.0—	17.9
\$35,000 or more.....	1 126	377	82	749	507	24	6	131
Less than 20 percent.....	1 014	332	70	682	479	17	6	119
20 to 24 percent.....	19	6	—	13	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	93	39	12	54	15	7	—	12
Median.....	11.0	10.0—	11.1	11.5	11.1	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County	
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 108	Tract 109
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 100	258	765	2 605	1 191	1 207	798	1 100	1 497
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage-----	623	71	410	1 631	626	599	399	571	897
Less than \$300-----	121	17	78	202	138	82	85	138	90
\$300 to \$399-----	130	30	58	179	121	132	84	115	118
\$400 to \$499-----	153	19	128	315	90	162	102	110	106
\$500 to \$599-----	116	5	44	293	101	54	68	124	127
\$600 to \$799-----	50	—	64	392	127	123	53	53	189
\$800 to \$999-----	21	—	23	135	—	30	4	9	158
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	23	—	10	101	40	16	3	22	102
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	9	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)-----	431	370	443	535	466	451	423	428	605
Not mortgaged-----	477	187	355	974	565	608	399	529	600
Less than \$100-----	36	36	19	115	49	98	39	90	24
\$100 to \$199-----	308	139	207	568	378	420	263	334	341
\$200 to \$299-----	108	4	111	247	124	75	81	97	185
\$300 to \$399-----	19	8	11	30	8	13	16	8	50
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	7	14	—	2	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	162	136	183	159	166	143	150	149	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	399	132	315	666	395	405	331	446	262
Less than 20 percent-----	170	52	141	338	183	158	126	216	120
20 to 24 percent-----	34	24	38	85	50	72	45	80	32
25 to 29 percent-----	29	9	35	59	22	66	29	25	31
30 to 34 percent-----	32	8	14	16	25	17	27	22	19
35 percent or more-----	123	24	74	161	115	74	96	96	60
Not computed-----	11	15	13	7	—	18	8	7	—
Median-----	23.5	21.4	21.3	19.5	21.4	22.5	23.9	20.2	21.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	348	81	157	684	347	367	235	283	340
Less than 20 percent-----	240	81	103	359	251	306	162	186	244
20 to 24 percent-----	53	—	28	181	71	23	65	58	40
25 to 29 percent-----	32	—	7	69	25	36	6	28	20
30 to 34 percent-----	10	—	6	46	—	2	2	11	12
35 percent or more-----	13	—	13	29	—	—	—	—	24
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.8	10.0—	16.6	19.1	14.9	11.8	14.9	14.0	13.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	237	29	154	646	190	260	137	188	356
Less than 20 percent-----	202	29	139	497	177	242	132	163	289
20 to 24 percent-----	9	—	—	77	11	16	5	8	35
25 to 29 percent-----	21	—	5	55	—	2	—	17	27
30 to 34 percent-----	5	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more-----	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.1	10.0—	10.9	14.6	10.0—	11.6	10.6	10.0—	15.3
\$50,000 or more-----	116	16	139	609	259	175	95	183	539
Less than 20 percent-----	107	16	134	557	212	157	94	175	491
20 to 24 percent-----	9	—	5	46	26	18	1	8	34
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	382	200	275	1 011	326	364	183	316	788
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	23	24	22	11	11	6	3	—	34
\$100 to \$199-----	79	110	57	71	40	39	29	47	77
\$200 to \$299-----	106	29	80	139	101	101	39	88	26
\$300 to \$399-----	88	24	43	397	46	111	33	69	387
\$400 to \$499-----	58	6	49	238	45	21	14	31	165
\$500 to \$599-----	—	—	5	51	3	3	6	30	27
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	—	18	—	—	2	18	36
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	8
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	28	7	19	86	80	77	57	33	28
Median (dollars)-----	268	163	265	368	279	288	290	307	370
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	184	144	78	221	86	102	79	114	225
Less than 20 percent-----	23	17	32	—	—	—	—	—	20
20 to 24 percent-----	—	31	18	—	4	—	3	—	26
25 to 29 percent-----	23	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	48
30 to 34 percent-----	12	54	—	—	12	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more-----	105	42	28	159	29	60	25	105	107
Not computed-----	21	—	—	48	41	42	33	9	24
Median-----	44.0	32.2	21.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.7	50.0+	42.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	90	36	89	362	165	121	47	123	166
Less than 20 percent-----	25	7	12	22	34	30	4	32	8
20 to 24 percent-----	19	—	28	—	9	20	8	23	20
25 to 29 percent-----	11	10	18	99	54	35	7	—	49
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	12	119	13	6	—	22	59
35 percent or more-----	21	12	10	110	33	8	11	29	19
Not computed-----	14	7	9	12	22	22	17	17	11
Median-----	23.4	28.8	25.0	32.3	27.6	24.9	27.1	24.6	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	84	14	72	297	49	95	37	37	247
Less than 20 percent-----	67	14	67	180	31	75	25	24	118
20 to 24 percent-----	17	—	—	39	3	7	8	6	84
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	5	45	—	—	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.5	10.0—	14.5	17.9	17.1	15.5	15.7	12.4	20.0
\$35,000 or more-----	24	6	36	131	26	46	20	42	150
Less than 20 percent-----	17	6	26	119	24	40	17	42	150
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	7	—	10	12	2	—	3	—	—
Median-----	10.0—	10.0—	10.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	13.1	10.0—

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County—Con.		Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County	
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 118
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 823	566	483	1 041	1 497	1 051	555	1 213
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	1 234	222	200	550	897	484	222	461
Less than \$300.....	69	24	24	131	90	79	24	75
\$300 to \$399.....	166	42	35	107	118	124	42	53
\$400 to \$499.....	156	53	54	104	106	124	53	71
\$500 to \$599.....	255	32	48	124	127	68	32	99
\$600 to \$799.....	332	37	14	53	189	82	37	108
\$800 to \$999.....	160	12	15	9	158	7	12	42
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	73	22	5	22	102	—	22	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	23	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11
Median (dollars).....	580	491	476	431	605	438	491	528
Not mortgaged.....	589	344	283	491	600	567	333	752
Less than \$100.....	35	26	36	82	24	112	26	186
\$100 to \$199.....	370	173	206	310	341	379	173	442
\$200 to \$299.....	176	134	41	91	185	76	123	111
\$300 to \$399.....	8	11	—	8	50	—	11	13
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	175	189	141	153	184	143	187	149
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	423	153	193	416	262	362	153	447
Less than 20 percent.....	141	80	99	195	120	211	80	231
20 to 24 percent.....	31	15	11	80	32	49	15	53
25 to 29 percent.....	16	37	36	25	31	22	37	48
30 to 34 percent.....	82	7	6	22	19	8	7	21
35 percent or more.....	153	14	41	87	60	72	14	94
Not computed.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	31.4	19.2	19.7	20.6	21.7	16.9	19.2	19.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	332	142	144	260	340	398	142	299
Less than 20 percent.....	219	118	128	163	244	316	118	211
20 to 24 percent.....	38	12	16	58	40	47	12	35
25 to 29 percent.....	43	7	—	28	20	17	7	16
30 to 34 percent.....	16	5	—	11	12	18	5	34
35 percent or more.....	16	—	—	—	24	—	—	3
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	13.3	10.0—	15.1	13.1	13.6	13.3	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	468	178	88	188	356	196	167	273
Less than 20 percent.....	366	151	77	163	289	183	140	204
20 to 24 percent.....	57	21	7	8	35	13	21	57
25 to 29 percent.....	32	—	4	17	27	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	13	6	—	—	5	—	6	2
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	10.0—	12.5	10.0—	15.3	10.0	10.0—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more.....	600	93	58	177	539	95	93	194
Less than 20 percent.....	529	85	43	169	491	88	85	173
20 to 24 percent.....	57	8	4	8	34	7	8	3
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	—	—	7	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	7
Median.....	12.3	10.0—	12.0	10.0—	10.4	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	499	152	972	304	788	494	152	325
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	8	—	34	—	—	14
\$100 to \$199.....	38	40	166	47	77	51	40	58
\$200 to \$299.....	23	49	437	76	26	122	49	113
\$300 to \$399.....	93	24	219	69	387	128	24	32
\$400 to \$499.....	193	6	73	31	165	131	6	20
\$500 to \$599.....	89	4	7	30	27	18	4	16
\$600 to \$749.....	28	—	12	18	36	9	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	8	16	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	35	29	50	33	28	19	29	72
Median (dollars).....	449	251	272	313	370	347	251	259
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	58	38	453	114	225	171	38	69
Less than 20 percent.....	—	7	—	—	20	10	7	8
20 to 24 percent.....	12	20	14	—	26	—	20	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	44	—	48	13	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	14	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	38	11	312	105	107	129	11	32
Not computed.....	8	—	69	9	24	10	—	17
Median.....	43.8	23.0	50.0+	50.0+	42.3	50.0+	23.0	42.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	153	39	305	123	166	177	39	142
Less than 20 percent.....	23	14	91	32	8	43	14	37
20 to 24 percent.....	27	12	76	23	20	44	12	27
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	66	—	49	46	—	23
30 to 34 percent.....	28	6	15	22	59	—	6	2
35 percent or more.....	75	—	44	29	19	44	—	23
Not computed.....	—	7	13	17	11	—	7	30
Median.....	34.7	20.8	23.6	24.6	30.0	25.2	20.8	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	167	64	166	37	247	122	64	104
Less than 20 percent.....	50	48	148	24	118	70	48	68
20 to 24 percent.....	70	—	11	6	84	18	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	20	—	—	—	25	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	27	16	7	7	11	9	16	29
\$35,000 or more.....	21.4	15.9	13.8	12.4	20.0	18.7	15.9	12.3
Less than 20 percent.....	121	11	48	30	150	24	11	10
20 to 24 percent.....	121	5	48	30	150	24	5	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.0	12.5	10.0—	13.4	10.0—	12.5	12.5	10.0—

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA	Colbert County		Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County		
		Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
Occupied housing units	5 720	3 047	888	2 673	2 152	164	621	562
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	57	8	—	49	42	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	233	171	29	62	31	12	17	58
1980 to 1984	456	282	37	174	104	—	37	31
1970 to 1979	1 544	952	154	592	483	40	64	286
1960 to 1969	1 014	562	133	452	293	25	101	121
1950 to 1959	1 137	538	289	599	552	83	206	17
1940 to 1949	717	327	169	390	317	4	156	24
1939 or earlier	562	207	77	355	330	—	40	25
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	27	11	—	16	16	—	—	11
1 bedroom	566	342	167	224	185	37	92	—
2 bedrooms	1 871	869	298	1 002	845	75	199	144
3 bedrooms	2 710	1 549	324	1 161	929	38	259	368
4 bedrooms	516	265	90	251	164	14	62	39
5 or more bedrooms	30	11	9	19	13	—	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	5 658	3 008	885	2 650	2 152	164	621	562
Source of water, public system or private company	5 435	2 913	875	2 522	2 152	164	621	544
Sewage disposal, public sewer	4 456	2 317	879	2 139	2 084	164	612	414
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	101	55	—	46	16	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	42	18	—	24	16	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	59	37	—	22	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	2 084	995	494	1 089	1 010	98	330	158
Battled, tank, or LP gas	296	195	15	101	52	—	15	9
Electricity	2 380	1 232	302	1 148	912	53	230	303
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	350	227	16	123	79	8	—	24
All other fuels	596	391	54	205	92	5	46	68
No fuel used	14	7	7	7	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 444	724	322	720	597	80	213	49
1	2 011	1 031	304	980	831	57	212	255
2	1 204	679	164	525	430	22	120	86
3 or more	1 061	613	98	448	294	5	76	172
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	.7	1.2	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	3 268	1 921	412	1 347	959	39	338	384
1989 to March 1990	161	82	17	79	79	4	13	14
1985 to 1988	605	411	45	194	136	14	20	137
1980 to 1984	400	257	51	143	68	4	42	58
1970 to 1979	864	510	103	354	276	17	75	116
1969 or earlier	1 238	661	196	577	400	—	188	59
Renter-occupied housing units	2 452	1 126	476	1 326	1 193	125	283	178
1989 to March 1990	786	360	181	426	402	65	78	88
1985 to 1988	976	439	183	537	507	42	122	60
1980 to 1984	313	138	46	175	145	6	40	—
1970 to 1979	260	147	32	113	89	—	21	30
1969 or earlier	117	42	34	75	50	12	22	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	777	424	191	353	289	55	109	34
Householder 65 years and over	1 570	871	255	699	547	19	215	106
Owner-occupied housing units	1 087	633	176	454	327	8	165	53
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24	7	—	17	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	181	89	42	92	59	—	29	—
No vehicle available	675	343	112	332	246	5	86	41
Complete plumbing facilities	5 619	2 992	888	2 627	2 136	164	621	562
1.00 or less persons per room	5 345	2 839	847	2 506	2 035	159	593	508
1.01 or more persons per room	274	153	41	121	101	5	28	54
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	101	55	—	46	16	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	84	44	—	40	16	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	17	11	—	6	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 141	24 316	22 026	26 317	29 281	25 889	19 498	30 237
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 732	11 505	9 978	13 773	12 970	6 638	9 540	17 721
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 931	995	376	936	786	80	267	111
Owner-occupied housing units	691	394	116	297	192	4	104	46
Renter-occupied housing units	1 240	601	260	639	594	76	163	65

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
Occupied housing units -----	164	621	581	562	495	158	192
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	12	17	17	58	47	20	—
1980 to 1984 -----	—	37	80	31	81	13	14
1970 to 1979 -----	40	64	195	286	147	65	59
1960 to 1969 -----	25	101	97	121	92	33	62
1950 to 1959 -----	83	206	121	17	53	13	28
1940 to 1949 -----	4	156	45	24	56	—	15
1939 or earlier -----	—	40	26	25	11	14	14
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	37	92	94	—	20	13	17
2 bedrooms -----	75	199	144	144	132	51	37
3 bedrooms -----	38	259	299	368	287	79	124
4 bedrooms -----	14	62	44	39	54	15	14
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	9	—	—	2	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	164	621	578	562	482	146	184
Source of water, public system or private company -----	164	621	581	544	412	146	184
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	164	612	555	414	219	18	81
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	10	—	12	12	10
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	4	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	10	—	8	—	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	98	330	200	158	59	14	12
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	15	21	9	91	22	30
Electricity -----	53	230	244	303	176	81	54
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8	—	74	24	47	22	37
All other fuels -----	5	46	42	68	122	19	59
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	80	213	112	49	130	22	31
1 -----	57	212	204	255	107	52	68
2 -----	22	120	135	86	152	39	46
3 or more -----	5	76	130	172	106	45	47
Vehicles per household -----	.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	39	338	333	384	424	146	150
1989 to March 1990 -----	4	13	4	14	23	20	4
1985 to 1988 -----	14	20	49	137	92	28	44
1980 to 1984 -----	4	42	49	58	73	13	13
1970 to 1979 -----	17	75	96	116	97	49	24
1969 or earlier -----	—	188	135	59	139	36	65
Renter-occupied housing units -----	125	283	248	178	71	12	42
1989 to March 1990 -----	65	78	47	88	27	—	10
1985 to 1988 -----	42	122	93	60	26	12	12
1980 to 1984 -----	6	40	55	—	3	—	11
1970 to 1979 -----	—	21	45	30	15	—	9
1969 or earlier -----	12	22	8	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	55	109	60	34	34	25	47
Householder 65 years and over -----	19	215	208	106	159	65	33
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	165	140	53	133	65	28
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	4	—	2	—	1
No telephone in unit -----	—	29	14	—	13	13	7
No vehicle available -----	5	86	61	41	85	22	8
Complete plumbing facilities -----	164	621	571	562	483	146	182
1.00 or less persons per room -----	159	593	549	508	450	146	179
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	28	22	54	33	—	3
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	10	—	12	12	10
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	10	—	12	12	10
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 889	19 498	26 831	30 237	21 504	20 504	21 678
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	6 638	9 540	10 804	17 721	10 371	38 076	9 856
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	80	267	157	111	169	35	65
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4	104	20	46	128	35	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	76	163	137	65	41	—	31

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Lauderdale County			Florence city, Lauderdale County				Remainder of Lauderdale County
	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	859	162	240	859	146	162	343	240
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	6	—	—	6	—	—	9	—
1980 to 1984 -----	29	7	14	29	10	7	13	14
1970 to 1979 -----	153	66	51	153	22	66	46	51
1960 to 1969 -----	89	20	79	89	23	20	76	79
1950 to 1959 -----	248	38	22	248	45	38	141	22
1940 to 1949 -----	142	—	57	142	25	—	39	57
1939 or earlier -----	192	31	17	192	21	31	19	17
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	66	—	17	66	45	—	17	17
2 bedrooms -----	374	48	101	374	28	48	104	101
3 bedrooms -----	409	83	69	409	50	83	194	69
4 bedrooms -----	10	31	47	10	7	31	15	47
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	859	162	217	859	146	162	343	217
Source of water, public system or private company -----	859	162	119	859	146	162	343	119
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	850	133	20	850	130	133	337	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	16	—	23	16	—	—	—	23
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16	—	8	16	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	491	48	8	491	39	48	178	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	31	12	36	31	—	12	9	36
Electricity -----	291	62	76	291	81	62	156	76
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	8	—	33	8	26	—	—	33
All other fuels -----	38	33	87	38	—	33	—	87
No fuel used -----	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	398	21	67	398	22	21	17	67
1 -----	333	72	88	333	90	72	136	88
2 -----	82	40	33	82	25	40	88	33
3 or more -----	46	29	52	46	9	29	102	52
Vehicles per household -----	.7	1.5	1.4	.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	331	107	174	331	9	107	222	174
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	10	—	8	9	10	10	—
1985 to 1988 -----	8	30	9	8	—	30	40	9
1980 to 1984 -----	24	—	30	24	—	—	30	30
1970 to 1979 -----	53	27	28	53	—	27	102	28
1969 or earlier -----	238	40	107	238	—	40	40	107
Renter-occupied housing units -----	528	55	66	528	137	55	121	66
1989 to March 1990 -----	101	20	8	101	53	20	47	8
1985 to 1988 -----	216	35	7	216	68	35	66	7
1980 to 1984 -----	100	—	16	100	16	—	8	16
1970 to 1979 -----	61	—	24	61	—	—	—	24
1969 or earlier -----	50	—	11	50	—	—	—	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	169	11	30	169	7	11	6	30
Householder 65 years and over -----	348	21	116	348	10	21	65	116
Owner-occupied housing units -----	180	21	91	180	—	21	65	91
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17
No telephone in unit -----	51	—	24	51	—	—	—	24
No vehicle available -----	196	11	67	196	—	11	9	67
Complete plumbing facilities -----	843	162	217	843	146	162	343	217
1.00 or less persons per room -----	788	162	206	788	139	162	330	206
1.01 or more persons per room -----	55	—	11	55	7	—	13	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	16	—	23	16	—	—	—	23
1.00 or less persons per room -----	16	—	17	16	—	—	—	17
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	30 988	21 399	16 352	30 988	42 450	21 399	31 633	16 352
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	8 775	15 532	17 970	8 775	12 309	15 532	21 016	17 970
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	516	57	103	516	33	57	36	103
Owner-occupied housing units -----	134	29	72	134	—	29	8	72
Renter-occupied housing units -----	382	28	31	382	33	28	28	31

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Colbert County			Lauderdale County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Colbert County		
	Florence, AL MSA	Total	Sheffield city	Total	Florence city	Tract 201	Tract 203	Tract 207
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 915	1 710	387	1 205	911	34	318	323
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	1 816	1 034	201	782	582	34	140	241
Less than \$300.....	465	235	39	230	160	4	30	32
\$300 to \$399.....	374	231	30	143	115	4	26	47
\$400 to \$499.....	344	175	43	169	132	4	30	29
\$500 to \$599.....	220	163	43	57	42	18	25	42
\$600 to \$799.....	325	188	46	137	87	4	29	86
\$800 to \$999.....	64	37	—	27	27	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17	5	—	12	12	—	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	425	430	480	417	422	518	467	518
Not mortgaged	1 099	676	186	423	329	—	178	82
Less than \$100.....	210	86	24	124	87	—	21	—
\$100 to \$199.....	618	423	101	195	158	—	96	64
\$200 to \$299.....	234	151	54	83	76	—	54	18
\$300 to \$399.....	37	16	7	21	8	—	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	147	150	160	141	144	—	165	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	1 588	901	218	687	470	17	193	107
Less than 20 percent.....	440	259	57	181	109	—	54	22
20 to 24 percent.....	229	142	23	87	62	4	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	219	148	32	71	63	—	32	35
30 to 34 percent.....	131	52	6	79	50	—	6	16
35 percent or more.....	550	297	100	253	170	13	82	34
Not computed.....	19	3	—	16	16	—	—	—
Median.....	27.6	26.6	29.5	29.8	29.4	50.0+	28.7	29.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	586	357	84	229	194	8	72	86
Less than 20 percent.....	292	185	42	107	89	4	38	36
20 to 24 percent.....	102	65	21	37	37	—	17	13
25 to 29 percent.....	109	62	15	47	32	4	11	13
30 to 34 percent.....	38	20	—	18	16	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	45	25	6	20	20	—	6	17
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.0	19.4	20.0	21.0	21.1	22.5	13.8	22.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	405	247	51	158	144	4	38	52
Less than 20 percent.....	357	224	43	133	127	4	34	47
20 to 24 percent.....	40	15	8	25	17	—	4	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	11.8	13.1	12.7	12.6	17.5	12.5	14.0
\$50,000 or more.....	336	205	34	131	103	5	15	78
Less than 20 percent.....	307	205	34	102	74	5	15	78
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	10	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
Median.....	10.6	10.2	10.7	12.5	13.4	12.5	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 408	1 114	476	1 294	1 177	125	283	178
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	236	92	55	144	136	12	43	—
\$100 to \$199.....	573	344	169	229	217	67	84	—
\$200 to \$299.....	595	263	80	332	301	21	37	77
\$300 to \$399.....	492	190	80	302	295	14	60	59
\$400 to \$499.....	287	140	71	147	147	11	38	42
\$500 to \$599.....	44	9	9	35	35	—	9	—
\$600 to \$749.....	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	144	76	12	68	39	—	12	—
Median (dollars).....	254	228	210	271	271	170	218	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	1 267	666	304	601	565	108	172	58
Less than 20 percent.....	135	67	40	68	62	23	17	—
20 to 24 percent.....	126	84	19	42	42	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent.....	78	35	24	43	35	4	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	101	61	23	40	40	9	9	—
35 percent or more.....	662	332	155	330	323	59	90	58
Not computed.....	165	87	43	78	63	13	30	—
Median.....	46.6	44.1	44.2	50.0+	50.0+	46.1	47.9	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	653	258	111	395	361	11	70	73
Less than 20 percent.....	144	67	39	77	74	5	27	—
20 to 24 percent.....	167	55	16	112	102	6	5	25
25 to 29 percent.....	136	59	11	77	77	—	11	30
30 to 34 percent.....	72	17	13	55	55	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	127	60	32	67	53	—	18	18
Not computed.....	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.4	25.6	25.2	25.3	25.3	20.4	26.4	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	304	98	47	206	186	6	35	—
Less than 20 percent.....	201	42	19	159	146	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent.....	82	49	28	33	33	6	22	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	14	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.7	20.4	20.8	15.8	16.3	22.5	21.0	—
\$35,000 or more.....	184	92	14	92	65	—	6	47
Less than 20 percent.....	171	79	14	92	65	—	6	47
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.8	12.0	10.0—	11.6	11.2	—	12.5	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sheffield city, Colbert County		Remainder of Colbert County				
	Tract 201 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 207 (pt.)	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	34	318	333	323	358	122	115
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	34	140	188	241	230	81	66
Less than \$300.....	4	30	30	32	72	28	26
\$300 to \$399.....	4	26	56	47	40	34	24
\$400 to \$499.....	4	30	43	29	42	11	7
\$500 to \$599.....	18	25	26	42	39	8	5
\$600 to \$799.....	4	29	22	86	11	—	4
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	11	—	26	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	518	467	424	518	409	363	321
Not mortgaged.....	—	178	145	82	128	41	49
Less than \$100.....	—	21	31	—	20	—	11
\$100 to \$199.....	—	96	96	64	89	14	28
\$200 to \$299.....	—	54	18	18	10	27	10
\$300 to \$399.....	—	7	—	—	9	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	165	156	144	136	212	138
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	17	193	176	107	217	84	67
Less than 20 percent.....	—	54	103	22	54	—	23
20 to 24 percent.....	4	19	10	—	56	37	16
25 to 29 percent.....	—	32	19	35	40	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	5	16	16	5	4
35 percent or more.....	13	82	39	34	48	42	16
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	28.7	14.9	29.5	24.7	42.5	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	8	72	62	86	85	6	25
Less than 20 percent.....	—	38	16	36	64	6	21
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	26	13	1	—	4
25 to 29 percent.....	4	11	16	13	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	4	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	17	2	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	13.8	22.9	22.7	17.4	17.5	12.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4	38	44	52	27	26	16
Less than 20 percent.....	4	34	38	47	24	26	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	4	6	—	—	—	1
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.5	12.5	11.8	14.0	11.8	13.1	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	5	15	51	78	29	6	7
Less than 20 percent.....	5	15	51	78	29	6	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.6	10.0	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	125	283	248	178	59	12	42
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	12	43	18	—	—	—	3
\$100 to \$199.....	67	84	84	—	10	—	14
\$200 to \$299.....	21	37	69	77	10	—	11
\$300 to \$399.....	14	60	29	59	14	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	11	38	18	42	2	4	3
\$500 to \$599.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	12	30	—	23	—	11
Median (dollars).....	170	218	207	371	290	344	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	108	172	150	58	41	—	30
Less than 20 percent.....	23	17	23	—	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent.....	—	19	8	—	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	4	7	8	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	9	17	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more.....	59	90	73	58	24	—	11
Not computed.....	13	30	21	—	14	—	9
Median.....	46.1	47.9	45.6	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	11	70	46	73	7	—	5
Less than 20 percent.....	5	27	11	—	5	—	3
20 to 24 percent.....	6	5	5	25	—	—	2
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	18	30	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	18	8	18	2	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.4	26.4	26.9	26.9	17.5	—	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6	35	43	—	5	—	3
Less than 20 percent.....	—	13	20	—	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent.....	6	22	19	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Median.....	22.5	21.0	19.7	—	22.5	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more.....	—	6	9	47	6	12	4
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	4	47	—	12	2
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	6	—	2
Median.....	—	12.5	10.0	12.5	—	12.5	10.0

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Louderdale County			Florence city, Louderdale County				Remainder of Louderdale County
	Tract 103	Tract 108	Tract 112	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 106	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 110	Tract 112 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	319	86	136	319	9	86	222	136
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	141	64	83	141	9	64	175	83
Less than \$300	74	17	52	74	—	17	48	52
\$300 to \$399	28	10	—	28	—	10	40	—
\$400 to \$499	14	17	—	14	9	17	30	—
\$500 to \$599	7	20	15	7	—	20	8	15
\$600 to \$799	18	—	16	18	—	—	32	16
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	295	428	260	295	475	428	398	260
Not mortgaged	178	22	53	178	—	22	47	53
Less than \$100	57	—	28	57	—	—	—	28
\$100 to \$199	82	22	17	82	—	22	16	17
\$200 to \$299	31	—	—	31	—	—	31	—
\$300 to \$399	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	129	175	100	129	—	175	225	100
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	231	48	107	231	—	48	77	107
Less than 20 percent	43	11	47	43	—	11	17	47
20 to 24 percent	40	—	7	40	—	—	18	7
25 to 29 percent	7	11	8	7	—	11	26	8
30 to 34 percent	15	11	6	15	—	11	—	6
35 percent or more	110	15	39	110	—	15	16	39
Not computed	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Median	35.4	30.9	24.6	35.4	—	30.9	25.7	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	49	11	7	49	—	11	71	7
Less than 20 percent	25	—	—	25	—	—	38	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
25 to 29 percent	14	11	7	14	—	11	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	27.5	27.5	19.6	—	27.5	18.6	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	27	6	23	9	27	45	6
Less than 20 percent	23	27	6	23	9	27	35	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	16.0	13.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	16	—	16	16	—	—	29	16
Less than 20 percent	6	—	16	6	—	—	22	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	15.6	10.0	—	—	10.0	15.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	521	46	57	521	137	46	121	57
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	109	—	8	109	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199	169	—	12	169	—	—	7	12
\$200 to \$299	122	7	15	122	86	7	25	15
\$300 to \$399	65	17	—	65	25	17	52	—
\$400 to \$499	24	11	—	24	13	11	37	—
\$500 to \$599	—	11	—	—	6	11	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	32	—	22	32	7	—	—	22
Median (dollars)	173	372	140	173	281	372	366	140
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	359	17	22	359	35	17	28	22
Less than 20 percent	48	—	6	48	—	—	7	6
20 to 24 percent	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	—	8	29	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	34	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	169	17	—	169	28	17	21	—
Not computed	49	—	8	49	7	—	—	8
Median	41.1	50.0+	25.6	41.1	39.4	50.0+	50.0	25.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	92	18	7	92	90	18	50	7
Less than 20 percent	28	—	—	28	7	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	24	7	—	24	34	7	16	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	9	36	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	16	11	—	16	—	11	8	—
35 percent or more	15	—	—	15	13	—	8	—
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Median	23.8	30.9	—	23.8	25.6	30.9	25.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	59	11	17	59	12	11	13	17
Less than 20 percent	59	—	10	59	6	—	13	10
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	6	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Median	13.5	22.5	10.0	13.5	20.0	22.5	17.5	10.0
\$35,000 or more	11	—	11	11	—	—	30	11
Less than 20 percent	11	—	11	11	—	—	30	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.7	10.0

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
Occupied housing units	228
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	8
1985 to 1988	11
1980 to 1984	31
1970 to 1979	80
1960 to 1969	11
1950 to 1959	52
1940 to 1949	21
1939 or earlier	14
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	9
1 bedroom	17
2 bedrooms	81
3 bedrooms	94
4 bedrooms	20
5 or more bedrooms	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	228
Source of water, public system or private company	192
Sewage disposal, public sewer	136
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
Owner-occupied housing units	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	74
Battled, tank, or LP gas	24
Electricity	85
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8
All other fuels	37
No fuel used	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	8
1	73
2	87
3 or more	60
Vehicles per household	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	139
1989 to March 1990	12
1985 to 1988	24
1980 to 1984	15
1970 to 1979	64
1969 or earlier	24
Renter-occupied housing units	89
1989 to March 1990	27
1985 to 1988	56
1980 to 1984	6
1970 to 1979	-
1969 or earlier	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	34
Householder 65 years and over	48
Owner-occupied housing units	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
No telephone in unit	-
No vehicle available	-
Complete plumbing facilities	228
1.00 or less persons per room	219
1.01 or more persons per room	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-
1.00 or less persons per room	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 748
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 511
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	56
Owner-occupied housing units	8
Renter-occupied housing units	48

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Florence, AL MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	81
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage -----	47
Less than \$300-----	23
\$300 to \$399-----	4
\$400 to \$499-----	13
\$500 to \$599-----	—
\$600 to \$799-----	7
\$800 to \$999-----	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—
Median (dollars)-----	306
Not mortgaged -----	34
Less than \$100-----	—
\$100 to \$199-----	21
\$200 to \$299-----	13
\$300 to \$399-----	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—
\$500 or more-----	—
Median (dollars)-----	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000-----	38
Less than 20 percent-----	13
20 to 24 percent-----	9
25 to 29 percent-----	4
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	12
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	32
Less than 20 percent-----	27
20 to 24 percent-----	5
25 to 29 percent-----	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	—
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	10.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	4
Less than 20 percent-----	4
20 to 24 percent-----	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	—
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	12.5
\$50,000 or more-----	7
Less than 20 percent-----	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	—
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	89
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100-----	—
\$100 to \$199-----	35
\$200 to \$299-----	12
\$300 to \$399-----	15
\$400 to \$499-----	7
\$500 to \$599-----	4
\$600 to \$749-----	—
\$750 to \$999-----	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—
No cash rent-----	16
Median (dollars)-----	231
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000-----	52
Less than 20 percent-----	—
20 to 24 percent-----	4
25 to 29 percent-----	15
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	17
Not computed-----	16
Median-----	29.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	22
Less than 20 percent-----	9
20 to 24 percent-----	7
25 to 29 percent-----	—
30 to 34 percent-----	6
35 percent or more-----	—
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	6
Less than 20 percent-----	6
20 to 24 percent-----	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	—
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	12.5
\$35,000 or more-----	9
Less than 20 percent-----	9
20 to 24 percent-----	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—
35 percent or more-----	—
Not computed-----	—
Median-----	10.0

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Florence, AL MSA -----	131 327	15.0	55 334	15.1	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN LAUDERDALE COUNTY				
COLBERT COUNTY					Tract 101 -----	1 025	13.6	457	12.5
Total -----	51 666	15.8	21 812	15.9	Tract 102 -----	1 824	13.8	1 112	14.9
Sheffield city -----	10 380	16.3	4 709	16.1	Tract 103 -----	2 197	13.2	965	14.2
LAUDERDALE COUNTY					Tract 108 -----	4 285	14.7	1 718	14.7
Total -----	79 661	14.4	33 522	14.7	Tract 109 -----	6 145	12.4	2 741	12.1
Florence city -----	36 426	13.3	15 913	13.5	Tract 111 -----	7 420	11.8	2 860	11.7
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN COLBERT COUNTY					Tract 112 -----	3 520	15.7	1 437	15.3
Tract 201 -----	4 037	15.4	1 866	16.5	Tract 115 -----	9 503	12.7	3 740	12.9
Tract 202 -----	2 192	16.1	1 077	15.7	FLORENCE CITY, LAUDERDALE COUNTY				
Tract 203 -----	2 707	17.1	1 161	15.8	Tract 101 (pt.) -----	1 023	13.6	456	12.5
Tract 204 -----	1 468	17.2	615	16.3	Tract 102 (pt.) -----	1 824	13.8	1 112	14.9
Tract 207 -----	12 268	11.0	4 974	11.1	Tract 103 (pt.) -----	2 197	13.2	965	14.2
SHEFFIELD CITY, COLBERT COUNTY					Tract 104 -----	2 713	14.7	1 275	15.1
Tract 201 (pt.) -----	4 037	15.4	1 866	16.5	Tract 105 -----	1 054	14.5	1 113	15.0
Tract 202 (pt.) -----	2 192	16.1	1 077	15.7	Tract 106 -----	3 386	15.1	1 873	15.2
Tract 203 (pt.) -----	2 707	17.1	1 161	15.8	Tract 107 -----	2 324	15.0	965	15.4
Tract 204 (pt.) -----	1 444	17.3	605	16.2	Tract 108 (pt.) -----	4 118	14.7	1 642	14.7
Tract 207 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	Tract 109 (pt.) -----	6 108	12.4	2 730	12.1
REMAINDER OF COLBERT COUNTY					Tract 110 -----	4 661	12.2	2 060	11.7
Tract 201 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	4 501	12.0	1 749	11.9
Tract 202 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	Tract 112 (pt.) -----	26	7.7	10	10.0
Tract 203 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	Tract 115 (pt.) -----	2 491	11.5	963	12.4
Tract 204 (pt.) -----	24	12.5	10	20.0	REMAINDER OF LAUDERDALE COUNTY				
Tract 205 -----	4 851	12.0	2 085	11.7	Tract 101 (pt.) -----	2	-	1	-
Tract 206 -----	4 100	16.0	1 714	15.9	Tract 102 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 207 (pt.) -----	12 268	11.0	4 974	11.1	Tract 103 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
Tract 208 -----	8 059	15.9	3 177	16.6	Tract 108 (pt.) -----	167	13.8	76	13.2
Tract 209 -----	7 718	17.3	3 105	17.4	Tract 109 (pt.) -----	37	16.2	11	18.2
Tract 210 -----	4 266	29.4	2 038	27.7	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	2 919	11.4	1 111	11.4
					Tract 112 (pt.) -----	3 494	15.8	1 427	15.3
					Tract 113 -----	1 899	19.9	840	20.6
					Tract 114 -----	5 146	14.3	1 985	14.5
					Tract 115 (pt.) -----	7 012	13.2	2 777	13.0
					Tract 116 -----	11 758	12.5	4 567	12.9
					Tract 117 -----	4 255	21.6	1 733	22.6
					Tract 118 -----	6 546	19.9	3 081	19.8

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Samoa <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Borough <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Census Block <i>(See Block)</i>	
Census Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census County Division (CCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Designated Place (CDP) <i>(See Place)</i>	
Census Division <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Census Geographic Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Central Place <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Division <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
Election District <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Extended City <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Farm <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Geographic Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Grant <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Guam <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Hierarchical Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place <i>(See Place)</i>	
Independent City <i>(See County)</i>	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Land Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

Latitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Longitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Magisterial District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Northern Mariana Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Parish (Louisiana) <i>(See County)</i>	
Parish Governing Authority District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Place	A-9
Plantation <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Puerto Rico <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Purchase <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Region <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Rural <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Selected States <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tabulation Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
TIGER	A-11
Town <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Township <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tract <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village <i>(See Place)</i>	
Virgin Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (<i>See Race</i>)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Children Ever Born (<i>See Fertility</i>)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Class of Worker (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Disability (<i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i>)	
Earnings in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Composition (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Family Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Type (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Farm Population (<i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i>)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Foster Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Household Language (<i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Household Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Income Deficit (<i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i>)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Lingustic Isolation (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (<i>See Marital Status</i>)	
Means of Transportation to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Mlgration (<i>See Residence in 1985</i>)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Occupation (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Own Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Per Capita Income (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Period of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
Persons in Family (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Persons in Households (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (<i>See Hispanic Origin</i>)	
Stepfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Subfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Travel Time to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Type of School (<i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i>)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (<i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (<i>See Year Structure Built</i>)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (<i>See Meals Included in Rent</i>)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (<i>See Agricultural Sales</i>)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (<i>See Duration of Vacancy</i>)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junlor Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1990 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
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Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alabama

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe: →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD							
Last name _____		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		<i>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</i> H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
First name _____ Middle initial _____				b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		<i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</i> H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>					
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____									
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other _____		<i>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</i> H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>					
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API _____ <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____									
a. Age b. Year of birth <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms							
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?									
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		FOR CENSUS USE							
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		A. Total persons <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>		B. Type of unit <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant _____ C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		G. DO ID <div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> </div>	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all			
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div> Years		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)					

- 23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.
- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

- b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

- 24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.
 p.m.

- b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

- 25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

- 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

- 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

- a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

- b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

- c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

- a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

- b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

- 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

- b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

- c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

- a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

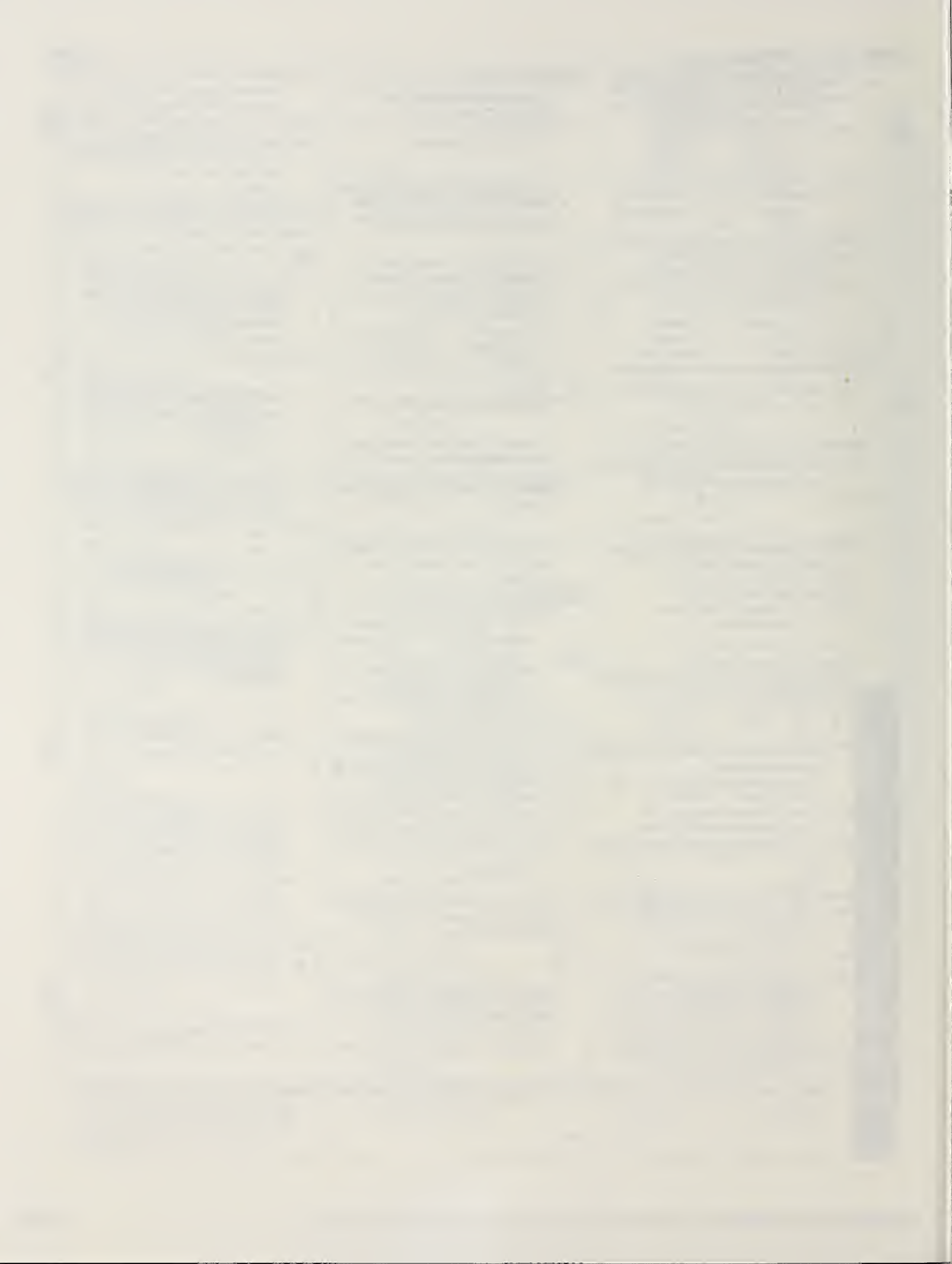
☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

- 33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

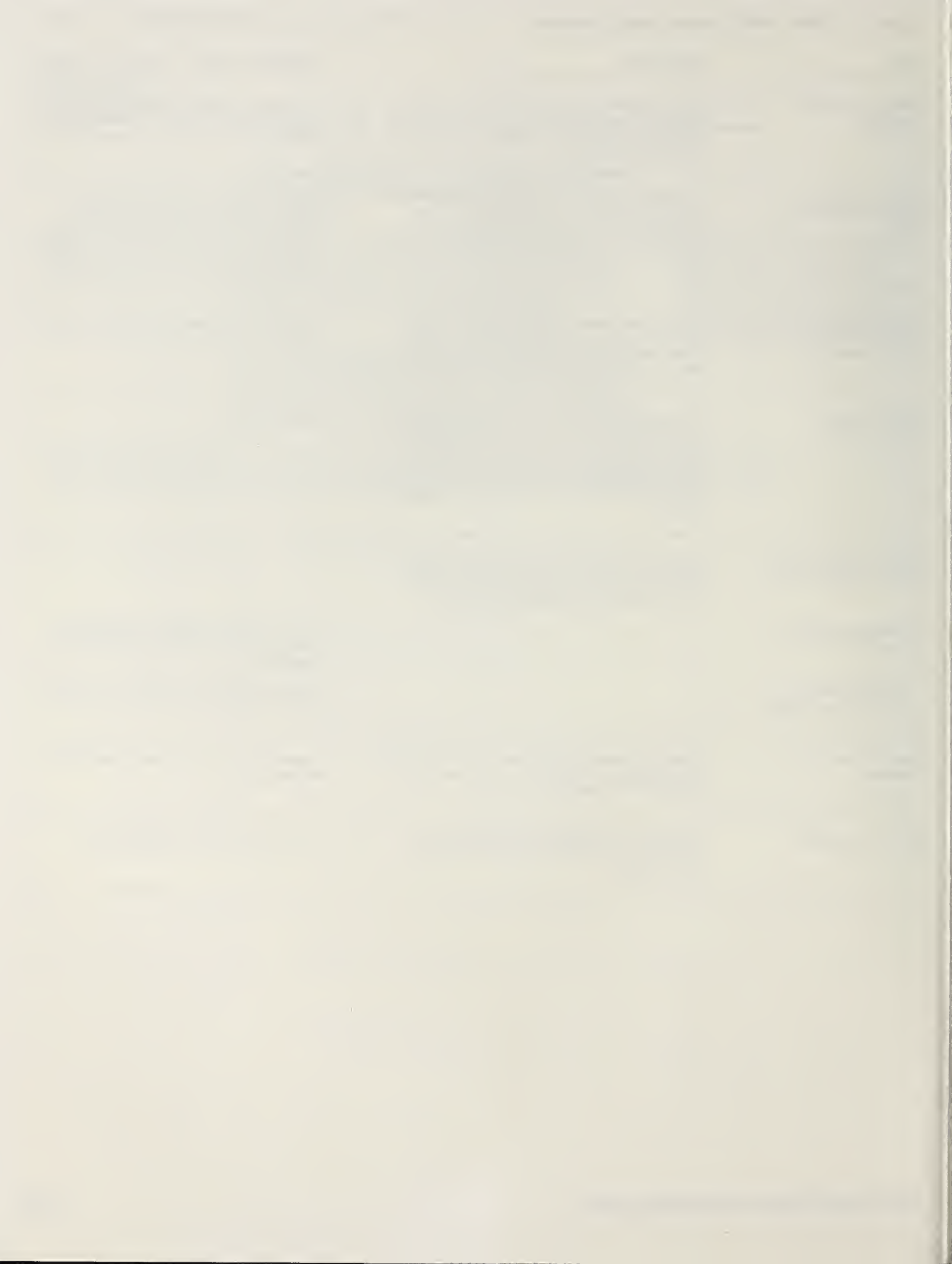
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas




APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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